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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Bombing Beclouds China

Churches Seek Peace Path

Women's Rights Advance

¶ Out of the East again come rumblings of armed conflict as Japanese planes bomb Chinese barracks at Langfang, midway between Tientsin and Peiping.

Hopes for a peaceful settlement of the crisis have risen and fallen several times in the 19 days since troops of the Oriental neighbors first clashed.

The Japanese Commander in North China is reported to have issued an ultimatum for withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Peiping by Wednesday. Thereafter, they must draw back to a line 90 miles south of the ancient Chinese capital—or else. . . .

Peiping, city of yellow-tiled gables and of blue on the cone-topped Temple of Heaven, trembles at the thought of bombs possibly tearing apart China's monuments of a past splendor.

* * *

¶ So much for the cold, bald "facts," as reported by newspapers and as seen by the human senses. Disquieting they are to peace-loving men and women everywhere.

Every individual must work out for himself his own attitude toward world affairs. No one else can do this for him. That men of all creeds—and of none—are seeking mental and spiritual peace in the midst of wars and rumors of wars, is amply proved in the news of the day. Examples:

* * *

The World Conference of Christians on Saturday closed two weeks of challenging discussion at Oxford on world affairs. Looking "without illusion at chaos," they "do not despair," for "their hope is anchored in the living God." Acknowledging "no ultimate authority but God," they seek solutions for economic and social problems. In God, Spirit, they seek refuge from ills born of materiality. Is not this the only practical way to mental and spiritual peace for the individual, and ultimately for solution of all world problems?

* * *

At Apponagansett Meeting House in Massachusetts, a society of Quakers devoted to peace for 238 years held annual meeting in the old hall to worship in silence. A speaker rose to lament world conditions.

"We have tried to substitute mere philosophy of living for divine guidance in ordinary life," he said. God, according to the Bible, is Love and Life, to be loved and lived by men. Again, the news itself points the way to healing of disquieting events.

* * *

¶ Congress squared away today to clear a delayed calendar with all speed in the wake of a fast disappearing Supreme Court issue. The draft of a bill for procedural reorganization of lower federal courts was completed over the week-end.

The Supreme Court issue has not left Americans where it found them. More people today have refreshed themselves on the workings of Constitutional democracy than in any recent five-months period.

Public opposition to tampering with judicial independence undoubtedly helped swing the balance. The issue rose above party, as shown by the revolt of many Democrats. When a mistaken expediency tries to weaken any one of the three correlative branches of American government—legislative, executive, and judicial—the people need to be alert.

Three Branches Co-ordinate: Editorial Page.

¶ But the social conditions Mr. Roosevelt seeks to correct remain as challenges to a self-governing people.

Canada, faced with similar conflict between desires for social legislation and constitutional restrictions on federal powers, plans to seek changes in the British North America Act at the next session of the House of Commons.

* * *

¶ **Women's rights,** long limited by so-called "man-made" laws, took forward steps over the week-end.

In England, divorce law reforms were passed by the House of Commons and await only the formality of royal assent. Hitherto laws of marriage and divorce have worked in practice to the disadvantage of women.

The new law applies only to England and Wales, not to Northern Ireland or Scotland.

* * *

¶ **In so far as this law** lessens unwholesome and often fictitious connivance when couples wish to separate for less than the sole cause formerly admitted, it is in the right direction. But unity, not divorce, is the apparent need of families, as of nations. Only the spiritual law can unite men, described by Paul as "neither male nor female" in spiritual actuality.

* * *

¶ **American women** in the National Federation of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs rejected the proposed "Woman's Charter." They insist on equal rights.

* * *

Rights of citizens to adequate counsel were affirmed in termination Saturday of the Scottsboro case. In more than six years, the Supreme Court twice interceded for the Negro defendants, four of whom have now been freed.

In the Boston Section:

Driscoll says Hall ordered White jobs to Codman.

Farm and Home week opens at Amherst tomorrow.

C. I. O. split seen among Rhode Island textile workers.

Boom enjoyed by local yacht building concerns.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Loss of Brunete To Rebels Halts Madrid's Advance

MADRID, July 26 (AP)—Spanish Government troops massed before the vital communications center of Villanuera de la Canada today to halt the shattering drive that swept victorious Insurgent troops into Brunete, spearhead of the Government's western salient.

Locked in battle for command of the siege lines west of Madrid, Insurgent and Government commanders threw into combat the greatest war machines yet assembled in the year-old civil war.

Military observers believed that the fate of the Government's attempt to lift the Madrid siege might hinge on the Villanueva battle. The town, 18 miles west of the Capital, is the key to communication lines in the 100-square-mile wedge driven by Gen. Jose Miaja into the Insurgent lines.

"Formidable Resistance"

"The enemy displayed formidable resistance and with the aid of its aviation and artillery succeeded in foiling our advance, and captured Brunete," said a Government communiqué.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's reinforced army east of Brunete drove deep into territory won by the Government's two-week offensive and forced General Miaja's troops back with heavy casualties.

Government squadrons took to the air when insurgent airmen swooped low over the Government lines. The Government air attack swept a wide territory from Villa Viciosa de Ordon, south of Brunete, to the insurgent concentrations on the right bank of the Guadarrama river which is east of Villanueva de la Canada.

Heavy Loss of Planes

Insurgent reports, however, claimed far heavier casualties had been inflicted on the Government's air forces with 15 planes shot down in Sunday's battle alone.

Close to Brunete the Government battalions staged a series of sharp counter-thrusts on the banks of the Guadarrama, but the insurgent lines held firm around the town.

Elsewhere in the western sector the Government said that its lines held firm with only "minor rectifications" of the front and asserted the morale of its troops remained at a high pitch.

Insurgent planes bomb Barcelona; Britain seeks to break non-intervention deadlock: Page 3.

800 Indians Meet At Banff to Mark 60th Year of Pact

BANFF, Alta., July 26 (CP)—More than 800 Indians from the five tribes of southern Alberta yesterday celebrated the signing 60 years ago of Treaty No. 7, the treaty in which their forefathers promised the "Great White Mother" to end for all time tribal warfare between the Stoneys, Blackfeet, Sarcees, Bloods and Piegans.

They presented a colorful spectacle at they gathered in Banff. Outstanding were six Blackfeet clad in beaded buckskin garments similar to those worn when Governor Morris and Chief Crowfoot signed the historic treaty.

Their faces were covered with old-time war paint and their heads surmounted by huge headdresses. Around their necks they wore necklaces of wolves' teeth, and in their hands they carried bows and arrows and scalping knives belonging to their ancestors.

Even the town's white children caught the atmosphere of the occasion. Envious of their red brothers' method of transportation they arranged temporary trades. The pale-faces rode Indian ponies while redskins investigated the mysteries of operating a bicycle.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reserved" by a Monitor staff correspondent

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Japan Demands Chinese Troops Leave Peiping

Ultimatum Reported Sent to 29th Army Threatens Drastic Steps

Clash at Langfang

TIENTSIN, July 26 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in North China, was declared today to have served an ultimatum on the twenty-ninth Chinese army demanding all troops be withdrawn from Peiping and the surrounding area by noon Wednesday.

"Noncompliance with this demand," the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported General Katsuki wrote General Sung Cheh-Yuan, commander of the twenty-ninth army, "will compel the Japanese army to take all steps necessary" to force their removal.

General Katsuki's headquarters, however, announced all available Japanese strength—including bombing planes—had been thrown into action for a punitive action against troops the Japanese charged attacked a signal corps detachment at Langfang barracks last midnight.

Japanese army headquarters here said the Chinese had been defeated in force at Langfang and were in "full rout" to the northwest. Japanese aviation units were reported forcing the pursuit, with machine guns and bombing the Chinese concentrations.

Terms of Ultimatum

Domei reported the terms of the Japanese ultimatum were:

"The thirty-seventh division stationed at Wanpinghsien, Papaoshan and thereabouts is given until noon Tuesday to withdraw to the south. Soldiers of the same division stationed at Peiping and other points in the zone of hostilities must have departed by noon Wednesday. The entire thirty-seventh division must thereafter be withdrawn to Paotingfu, the note was reported to have continued, "would signify the Chinese intention to prevent aggravation of the North China crisis.

Chinese reports stated that the Japanese had rushed reinforcements to their Wanpinghsien positions 10 miles west of Peiping this morning after news was received of the Langfang clash. It was in the vicinity of Wanpinghsien that, the first Sino-Japanese clash occurred July 7.

Latest reports indicated hundreds of Chinese soldiers and civilians had been killed at Langfang. Chinese positions were said to have been blown to bits during the bombardment and the town itself was damaged.

Cost $30,000,000

The Japanese finance ministry estimated that the crisis since July 7 has cost the government almost $30,000,000. Of this sum, slightly less than $15,000,000 has been for the army, some $10,000,000 for the finance ministry and the remainder, with slight exceptions, for the navy.

The navy has been particularly active along the China coast since the reported kidnapping of a Japanese bluejacket at Shanghai.

29,954,821 Listed For Future Pension By Security Board

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Social Security Board disclosed yesterday it had catalogued almost a quarter of the population of the country.

It has issued 29,954,821 account numbers to persons covered by old-age pension provisions of the Social Security Act. For each account number there is a thumbnail sketch, giving information about the family and occupation of the individual.

Registrations are exceeding the original estimate of the board. Early this year officials expressed belief about 26,000,000 persons, employed by 3,500,000 employers, would come under the act at this time.

Normal increase in population now estimated at 128,429,000, may increase the total number to 40,000,000 ultimately.

Vancouver Fetes Pan-Pacific Visitors

Folk Festival in British Columbia Links Varied Nationalities

Left—Miss Josephine Schain, New York, Head of Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Delegate to Pan-Pacific Conference, Who Commended Vancouver's Hospitality. Upper Right—Serbian Orchestra at Festival. Lower Center—Chinese and Japanese Delegates. Lower Right—Swedish Girls Sample Their Own Cooking

U. S. Again Looms As World's Chief Wheat Exporter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—That the United States' 1937 wheat crop is likely to be the most valuable since 1927, planted on the largest acreage seeded in the history of the country, emerges from the month-end wheat report of the Department of Agriculture.

From the succession of roseate statistics contained in the report it is no wonder that American wheat farmers are exhilarated and that pressure for a new farm bill from Congress has notably relaxed. Things are booming along as they have not done since long before 1929 for the wheat farmers, and the only cloud on the horizon is that date when experts cannot absorb enough of surpluses, and carryover begins to eat away at prices.

A United States production of 882,000,000 bushels was indicated by conditions on July 1, reports the Department of Agriculture. That points to an exportable surplus of about 175,000,000 bushels, making

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Union Chiefs Say C. I. O. Tactics Drive Them Back Into A. F. of L.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—The C. I. O. has lost some important sympathetic support in the world of organized labor by alienating a number of influential labor leaders who have been "middle of the roaders" in the C. I. O.'s strife with the American Federation of Labor, and driving them back to the A. F. of L.

This new antagonism to the C. I. O. comes from labor officials who hitherto have been friendly to the original industrial union objectives of the C. I. O. largely because their own unions were of the industrial type. These men, not wishing to have their names quoted for the present, now pronounce themselves hostile to the C. I. O.

After the split in the labor movement, there was a substantial fringe of union leadership remaining in the A. F. of L. which had believed in industrial unionism long before the C. I. O. made "one big union" of all the workers its slogan.

These unions sometimes were counted on in discussions of their position as likely eventually to step out of the A. F. of L. and go over to the C. I. O. Lately, however, the C. I. O. has invaded their jurisdictions by chartering rival unions in their fields and, it is declared, interfering with their strikes.

Move Fostered Hostility

In such old unions now threatened by the new, the unexpected competition has tended to destroy sentiment for the C. I. O. On the other hand several unions did step out of the A. F. of L. to go over to the C. I. O. and, it is claimed, several others will follow.

As labor veterans analyzed the situation, the C. I. O.'s leaders have lost their heads and also are unable to control the men under them. John L. Lewis has gone too fast, it is charged, has not paused to consolidate his winnings, has fostered a hodge-podge of labor unions and has attempted some organization rashly.

Typical of the new attitude toward the C. I. O. among critics who previously stood more or less on the fence is the following statement from an international union official of the first rank:

The C. I. O. is wearing off, like all such movements. It will have to have a re-formation of its forces, and the outcome of that probably will depend on whether it can consolidate its organization.

As yet it is too early to tell whether the C. I. O. is in a complete rout or a temporary setback. In my opinion, this is only a temporary rout, as the backbone of the C. I. O. is made up of old unions like the miners and clothing workers. They have been financing it and they might remake it, although it is a question how long they will go on supplying the money. I don't think the C. I. O. is permanently licked.

There was a lot of sympathy for the C. I. O. among regular unions continuing in the A. F. of L., but the C. I. O. went out into the fields of some of these friendly unions, confused their industries, and killed what sympathy they had.

Driven Back to A. F. of L.

C. I. O. policy is driving such unions into extreme support of the A. F. of L.

The fellows both at the bottom and at the top of the C. I. O. lost their heads. They couldn't distinguish between friends and enemies, but, judging this was a civil war in labor, they hit out at all alike. So they lost friends.

Many in the once sympathetic labor groups are through with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Rhode Island labor leaders see split near in C. I. O.: Page 9.

Churches Solid Against War But Differ Widely on Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England, July 26—On the peace and war problem the World Conference of Christians has unanimously agreed to the affirmation that "war is the particular demonstration of the power of sin in this world and a defiance of the righteousness of God as revealed in Jesus Christ." There was also unanimous agreement that the Christian church should counteract the influence of war propaganda by fostering a program of peace education. The conference further urged churches to warn their members of the "grave danger involved in the feverish and uncontrolled race for rearmament."

President John MacKay of Princeton Theological Seminary steered the report of the commission on this question through the discussion.

Despite differences of opinion as to the duty of Christians with regard to war, the conference was in substantial agreement in its declaration that "wars, occasions of war and all situations which conceal the fact of conflict under a guise of outward peace are incidents in the world whereto the church is charged to proclaim the gospel of redemption. War involves compulsory enmity, diabolical outrages against human personality and wanton distortion of truth. War is the particular demonstration of the power of sin in this world and a defiance of the righteousness of God as revealed in Christ crucified. No justification of war must be allowed to conceal or minimize this fact."

Not in many centuries if ever has an ecumenical conference of Christians passed such a vigorous denunciation of war as this. Certainly such a statement could not have been adopted at the Stockholm conference 12 years ago.

There are in the conference three divergent views regarding the Christian and war. These views have been incorporated in the report. The conference is very realistic at this point. There is no pretending that Christians are altogether united in their peace and war convictions.

The Extreme Pacifist View

The first of these attitudes, that of absolute pacifism, found an able champion in Canon Raven of the British delegation. Dr. Richard Roberts of Canada and Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers of New York. It was upon the motion of Canon Raven that the following statement was inserted in the report: "Some believe that war especially in its modern form is always sin, being a denial of the nature of God as Love, of the redemptive way of the cross and of the community of the Holy Spirit; that war is always ultimately destructive in its effects and ends in futility by corrupting even the noblest purpose for which it is waged; and that the church will become a creative, regenerative and reconciling instrument for healing of the nations only as it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Women of Pacific Push for Higher Labor Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 26—The fourth conference of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association closed here Saturday with unanimous agreement among the delegates that the sessions had brought a realization that women all over the world are working for the same purpose—world understanding and economic betterment.

The fifth triennial conference of the association will be held in New Zealand in 1940, and will be devoted to a "study of practical ways promoting international understanding in the Pacific." The new president chosen at the concluding session here is Miss Mary L. Bollert of Vancouver, dean of women at the University of British Columbia.

This association is not a peace agency in the strict sense of the word, but is concerned with basic problems which, when solved, will make war less likely.

Varied Fields Represented

In round tables and in delegation meetings, the statement was frequently heard: "We are against war, but will go farther than that. Peace means good labor standards, high educational achievements and a chance for every country to develop in its individual way to make a significant achievement."

Points in the conference discussions will be carried to widely separated groups. This was assured by the attendance of such distinguished delegates as Kathleen Courtney, a leader in peace organizations in England; Dr. Georgina Sweet, known for her brilliant research work in parasitology in Australia; Mrs. Violet McNaughton, who received the Order of the British Empire for her work with the prairie women of Saskatchewan; Mrs. Komei, a leader of women in Japan; Miss Chen, high in educational circles in China, and others noted locally, nationally or internationally for constructive work.

Ways To Understanding

In the round tables notes were taken on new methods of influencing public opinion, and on other educational devices. The decision was reached that work with children and adults was equally important.

The conference has proved the possibility that people and women particularly, can live together harmoniously even though differing.

Each morning the headlines of the Vancouver papers have brought news of the critical situation in the Orient. Yet each day the Oriental delegates have met each other at the round tables and with perfect courtesy exchanged views on socialized health, on education, traffic in women and children, labor standards and allied topics.

Mutual Give and Take

It has been clearly in their minds that as these basic difficulties are satisfactorily settled the world will be at peace. There is the recognition that mutual tolerance that comes with understanding is essential.

At the same time there has been no attempt to minimize the need of setting right within each country the things that are wrong. The point has often been made that there must be mutual give and take within the family of nations as there is in any successful family life.

While this conference draws no conclusions, as a body, and makes no decisions, the delegates have informally agreed that since no matter what subject came up for consideration it always came back to the question of economics, that must be studied thoroughly.

State Debts Sag As Revenues Rise; Many Out of Red

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—From state capitals of the nation came reports today of mid-year audits showing marked improvement in government finances.

Most state treasurers found that not only were operating budgets out of the "red," but substantial trimming was under way in bonded indebtedness that reached the staggering total of almost $3,000,000,000 in 1929.

Tax collections shooting upward with the rising curve of business were principal reason advanced for the brightening financial picture.

Despite bond retirement programs in many states, issues outstanding were at higher levels in some states because of highway and building construction and emergency projects brought on by depression needs.

Most of the states showed slight but steady debt reductions.

Cairo en Fete for Young King

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 26 (AP)—A week of festivities such as the old valley of the Nile has not seen in modern times began yesterday as youthful King Farouk I came home to ascend his throne July 29.

Crowds cheered enthusiastically as the liner El Nil entered the harbor here, bringing Egypt's first independent monarch in four centuries, his mother and his four sisters back from a five-months vacation tour of Europe.

On Thursday in the Parliament building in Cairo King Farouk will take the oath of office which will signalize commencement of his active reign.

According to European ideas, he will not be 18 until next Feb. 11, but the Moslem calendar and custom will make him 18 on July 29 and therefore qualified to rule.

Ceremonies of Accession

King Farouk will not be crowned as European monarchs are—although he was an interested spectator at the recent coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London. Egypt, long under domination of foreign powers, has no crown. A procession through the streets of Cairo and the oath taking before Parliament will constitute the ceremonies of accession.

Cruisers escorted the El Nil as the royal ship entered the port. Airplanes droned overhead, guns boomed a 21-gun salute and sirens sounded from ships in the harbor. The royal party drove through cheering throngs to the station and entrained for Cairo.

The King was to go to his country palace at Koubbeh, near Cairo, to remain until his investiture.

Cairo Filled With Visitors

Thousands of visitors are pouring into flag-draped Cairo. Nearly all space on balconies and rooftops along the route of Thursday's procession have been rented, since few besides the Royal family, high officials and foreign diplomats will be able to crowd into the Chamber of Deputies to see the accession rites.

Successor to the ancient Pharaohs, King Farouk, is the first independent ruler of Egypt since the Mameluke Kings were crushed by the Ottoman Empire more than 400 years ago.

The Anglo-Egyptian treaty, signed Aug. 26, 1936, ended the 68-year-old British military occupation and left the Egyptian Monarch an independent sovereign allied with Great Britain.

Four months before the treaty was negotiated, King Farouk's father, King Fuad I, passed on, and since then a Regency has governed, awaiting the day the youth would reach his majority.

Congress Acts To Finish Long Deferred Work

Procedural Court Bill Is Drafted—Wages-Hours Measure Tops List

Session Nears End

Housing, Tax Evasion, Farm Deficiency Appropriation in Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Congress began work today on the program that has been backing up for the past five months of the court fight.

First on the list in the Senate is the new minimum wage-maximum hour bill sponsored by Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Labor Committee. At the same time, the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee had completed a redraft of the procedural reform bill for the lower courts, and the prospect is that it will be reported back to the full committee late today, for report out to the chamber early this week.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt had returned from his week-end cruise with Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, and Robert M. La Follette (Pro.) of Wisconsin, on which plans for the balance of the session are believed to have been discussed. Mr. La Follette returned with a statement urging Congress to stay in session until "its work is done"; while it was thought likely that Senator Barkley, who did not issue a statement, had been consulted on the appointment of the new member of the Supreme Court, to fill the Van Devanter vacancy. It is customary, though not requisite, for a President to fill a vacancy during the congressional term in which it occurs, to facilitate confirmation by the Senate. The latter requires a majority vote.

Eager for Adjournment

The desire for prompt adjournment is growing stronger in Congress, and hard work wil be required of Senator Barkley and House leaders to keep members in line if it is to be accomplished. The wages and hours bill has been greatly modified from its original ambitious scope, and Senator Barkley hopes it can be passed in two or three days in the Senate. Next on the schedule is the housing bill, and after that he hopes the House will have completed action on the tax evasion bill. That will about bring Congress to the end of its term, with a deficiency appropriation bill and the new court bill, though many congressmen want to get a farm bill through, and there are a variety of minor matters.

One of these matters is a phase of the governmental reorganization bill, giving Mr. Roosevelt six specialized secretaries. This came up in the House today, while tomorrow the Miller-Tydings retail price maintenance bill is scheduled, and the omnibus flood control bill for Thursday.

The Wagner urban-housing bill calls for direct appropriation of $25,000,000 and bond issues for another $700,000,000 over a period of years.

Each One a Specialist

As to the six proposed secretaries for Mr. Roosevelt, testimony released over the week end showed that the Brownlow Committee intended that each of the half dozen should be a specialist. Mr. Brownlow told the committee at one point:

"One, for instance, might handle foreign affairs, one fiscal affairs, one matters dealing with economic work functionally, one would be a liaison officer, no matter what department he was in, with the personnel, and one with planning."

Mr. Brownlow said the secretaries would have no executive authority, but would be "high class, intelligent administrative aides, such as the president or general manager of almost any business corporation has near him."

He also told the committee that it probably would take the President two or three years to carry out all the shifts and re-groupings contemplated in the executive reorganization program.

Major interest still centered on the revised court bill, but this was largely as the result of the extraordinary battle that had gone before. In its modified form, it seems rather of historical than of immediate first-rate importance.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, member of the Judiciary Committee, gave a week-end statement on the five-point program which has been evolved, as follows:

The so-called Supreme Court reorganization bill is dead so far as it relates to the Supreme Court. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of which I am a member is now engaged in drawing a bill providing for certain procedural reforms in the inferior federal courts.

The new bill will include a provision prohibiting the issuance of injunctions restraining the enforcement of acts of Congress on the ground of their unconstitutionality by a single judge of a federal inferior court. It will require that an injunction in such a case can be issued only by a three-judge court consisting of two district judges and one circuit judge.

The present law contains such a requirement as to the invalidating of acts of the state legisla-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Proposal to Elect President by Lot

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

How to constitute the legislative branch of the new Government was a perplexing and irritating question, decided at length by having two houses with differing bases of representation. But how to constitute the executive arm seems still more puzzling even though it does not involve the clash of interests that existed between the small and large states. Today: Another day of argument failed to settle question of electing a Chief Executive. Tomorrow: Delegates again approve selection of Chief Executive by National Legislature.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

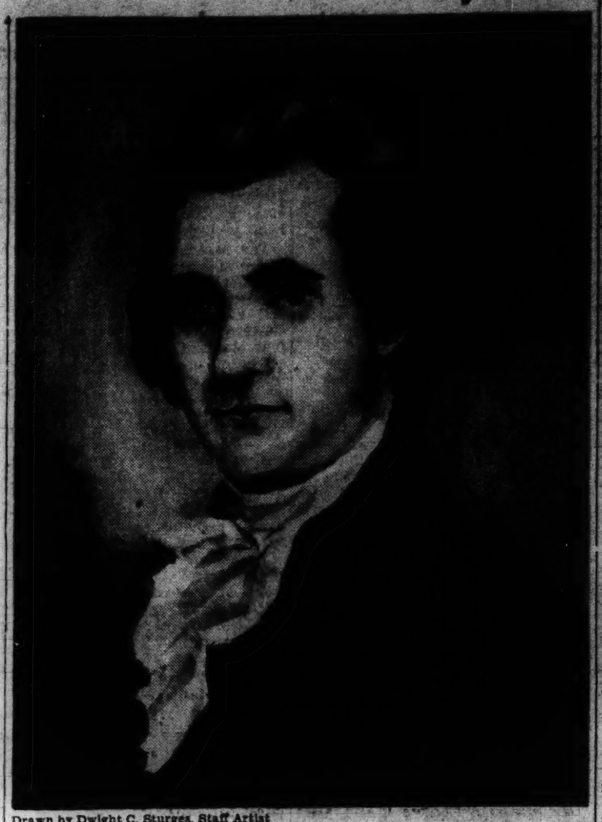
Philadelphia, July 25, 1787.

Another day of parliamentary wrestling has left unanswered the question how the proposed Executive of the United States is to be elected.

Increasing professions of confidence in direct election by the people are made in the Federal Convention but apparently no one brings himself to believe the proposal would succeed.

James Madison, after a systematic survey and rejection of possible alternative courses declared positively in favor of such election today but as another motion was pending, his proposal did not come to the floor.

Gouverneur Morris stated he considered election by the people the best method and election by the National Legislature the worst. But putting both these aside, he espoused the suggestion of Mr. Wilson yesterday for a choice partially by lot.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

William Few

Born in Maryland and Reared on the North Carolina Frontier, Few Was a Soldier, Lawyer, Public Official and Banker. The Son of a Tobacco Planter, He Was Largely Self-Taught by Wide Reading. He Served as an Officer in the Militia and Member of the Georgia Assembly During the Revolution. After Service in the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, He Became United States Senator and Then Federal District Judge. He Was Tall, Slender, Dignified and Religious. After Moving to New York in 1790, Few Became President of the City Bank

Dickinson Proposal

John Dickinson said he "had long leaned towards an election by the people which he regarded as the best and purest source." But recognizing a difficulty in the probable partiality of states to their respective citizens he thought to turn this to advantage. "Let the people of each state choose its best citizen," he suggested. "Out of the 13 names thus selected, an Executive Magistrate may be chosen either by the National Legislature or by electors appointed by it."

This scheme, like numerous others hatched under the heat of necessity, did not reach the stage of consideration. Oliver Ellsworth had opened the day by proposing a composite plan under which the Legislature would elect except when a holder of the office was up for re-election and that electors appointed by state legislatures be employed in that case.

Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts countered with another hybrid plan for election by the Governors of states with advice of their councils except that electors be appointed by the legislatures where there are no councils. Mr. Williamson of North Carolina suggested having each voter mark his ballot for three candidates in the hope that while one probably would be of his own state the other two would be national and worthy characters.

Madison Lists Possibilities

In his characteristically analytical way Mr. Madison canvassed the possibilities thus:

The election must be made by some existing authority under the national or state constitutions—or by some special authority derived from the people—or by the people themselves.

The two existing authorities under the National Constitution are the legislative and the judiciary. The latter, I presume, is out of the question. The former is, in my judgment, liable to insuperable objections.

Besides the general influence on the independence of the Executive,

1. Election of the Chief Magistrate would agitate and divide the Legislature so much that the public interest would materially suffer. . . .

2. The candidate would intrigue with the Legislature, would derive his appointment from the predominant faction, and be apt to render his administration subservient to its views.

3. The ministers of foreign powers would . . . mix their intrigues and influence with the election.

As for election by state authorities he thought this would be objectionable in many respects. "The legislatures of the states have betrayed a strong propensity to a variety of pernicious measures. One object of the National Legislature is to control this propensity. One object of the National Executive . . . was to control the National Legislature, so far as it might be infected with a similar propensity. Refer the appointment of the National Executive to the state legislatures and this controlling purpose may be defeated.

Rendered Subservient

"The legislatures can and will act with some kind of regular plan and will promote the appointment of a man who will not oppose himself to a favorite object. Should a majority of the legislatures . . . have the same object, . . . the National Executive will be rendered subservient to them."

The mode of appointment by electors had been rejected and "with all its imperfections" he liked best the remaining mode of "election by the people or rather by the qualified part of them, at large." For the general interest he was willing to waive the disadvantage to which the southern states would be put by it.

But Mr. Gerry remonstrated that, "A popular election in this case is radically vicious. The ignorance of the people would put it into the power of some one set of men dispersed through the Union and acting in concert to delude them into any appointment. Such a society of men exists in the Order of the Cincinnati. My respect for the characters composing this society cannot blind me to the danger of throwing such a power into their hands."

These comments and a remark yesterday by Gouverneur Morris that, "In all public bodies there are two parties, and the Executive will necessarily be more connected with one than the other," are the only intimations given that an influence of political parties or factions is anticipated in the choice of the Executive. And these anticipations do not seem to have been taken much into account so far.

Charles Pinckney moved that election by the Legislature be qualified by the provision that no person should serve as Chief Magistrate more than six years out of any 12, applying a rotation similar to that practiced in the case of members of the Confederation Congress and some state executives. This received some support but lost by the narrow margin of one state when put to vote.

Scottsboro Case: Freedom for Four Ends Long Trial

DECATUR, Ala., July 26 (AP)—With court action in the Scottsboro assault case freed four Negroes July 24 and left five others under sentences ranging from 20 years imprisonment to capital penalties.

Prosecutors agreed to dismissal of charges against two who were "juveniles," one who was ill and one who was "originally mind" when the nine Negroes were originally arrested.

Of the five other Negroes, four were sentenced for rape after a series of retrials and one, Ozie Powell, for assault with intent to murder in slashing a deputy sheriff with a knife, Jan. 22, 1936.

The United States Supreme Court set aside the capital sentences because the defendants were "without benefit of adequate counsel" in the original trials, and later held Negroes were systematically excluded from the juries which handled the case.

Negroes were drawn in the jury panel for each of the last series of trials, but none served.

Status of Case Now

The case left the prisoners in this status today:

Clarence Morris, convicted for the third time, capital sentence.

Andy Wright, convicted second time, 99 years.

Heywood Patterson, convicted fourth time, 75 years.

Charlie Weems, convicted second time, 75 years.

Ozie Powell, convicted once of assault, who pleaded guilty to a later attack on a deputy sheriff with intent to murder, 20 years. The original accusation against him was dropped.

Four Are Freed

Freed after 6½ years of jail life and court appearances were the following:

Olen Montgomery, once convicted and given a capital sentence.

Willie Roberson, once convicted and sentenced to death.

Eugene Williams, once convicted and given a capital sentence.

Roy Wright, whose first trial ended in a jury disagreement.

Prosecutors issued a statement saying they were "convinced beyond any question of a doubt, after going through 11 trials of the Scottsboro cases, that the defendants that have been tried are guilty.

Samuel S. Leibowitz of New York, chief of defense counsel, had challenged the story of the chief prosecution witness as "perjured" in the retrial of Charlie Weems, which ended in conviction.

The prosecutors said her testimony was corroborated by reputable witnesses.

Prosecutors Issue Statement

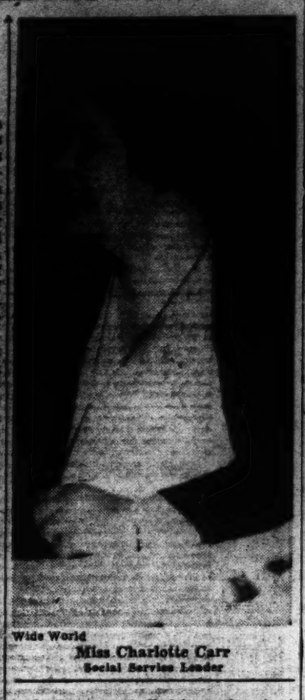
The statement was issued by Assistant Attorney-General Thomas S. Lawson, Solicitor Melvin Hutson of Decatur and Solicitor H. G. Bailey of the Scottsboro circuit.

It was predicted by a high source the defense "will drop the appeals in the Heywood Patterson and Andy Wright cases, and the Governor will extend clemency to Clarence Norris."

A Woman in the News

New Hull House Leader Directs Relief in N. Y.

Hull House in Chicago has been a laboratory in settlement house workers since soon after Jane Addams founded it in 1889, and Miss Charlotte Carr, leaving her office soon as director of New York City's Emergency Relief Bureau in order to take over the directorship of Hull House on Oct. 1, would be less a social service person than she is, if she were not moved by the fact of an appointment to take up this particular inheritance. On the other hand, there is a certain sentimentality in that aspect of feeling about Hull House, and she seems the sort of person who temperamentally would believe there is too much hard, practical work to be done these days to linger long over sentimentalities. She is strikingly explicit on one point, however. Gratifying as it is to be asked to succeed Miss Addams, to her it is just that—a succession. Not taking Miss Addams's place. As she sees it, no one could take Miss Addams's place, and it would be a kind of impertinence to assume to.



Wide World

Miss Charlotte Carr
Social Service Leader

Looking at Miss Carr in her office, her back to the window beyond which a late afternoon sun lies like a curtain of gold cloth against skyscrapers of smooth stone and steel, you get from her manner, her expression, her considered speech, part of the reason why people who fought her appointment, her tenure, her technique were never able to jar her.

Unlike some super-competent women, she is extraordinarily agreeable to look at and to hear. Above a round face which is often animated by a wonderfully full, quick smile, she has a cloud of brightly silvered black hair. And everything she says is tempered by a fully matured social conscience.

She went to Vassar, and she thinks perhaps she was pointing in the general direction of a vocation in social and otherwise public service when she majored in sociology—"only they called it economics then."

Aide to Miss Perkins

Miss Carr was born in Dayton, Ohio, and when she had finished some graduate work at Columbia she got a job as aide to Miss Frances Perkins, then New York State's industrial commissioner. In that way Miss Carr became pigeon-holed as a New Yorker—so much so that when she was herself made head of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor there were cries of "carpetbagger!" from people who didn't want her to have the job. It didn't particularly disturb her, and it even made her laugh a little, in 1935, when, in New York, they said she was "from Pennsylvania, and nothing but a carpetbagger!" Those were the people who didn't want her, after being assistant director of the New York City Emergency Relief Bureau, to be made its executive director. "I was certainly thoroughly tarred with the carpetbagger brush," she laughs reminiscently.

The reason she has liked the New York City ERB job so much—and no one can help seeing that she has liked it—was that her deepest personal interest lies in the industrial field, and her great concern over the relief bureau problems was stimulated by what she felt were their industrial implications. When you stop to consider that she has had to make functional the machinery for sustaining as great a number of people as constitute the population of a city the size of Washington, you have some idea of what kind of a planner and a worker she has had to be.

"And yet," she says, "this has truly been a staff job, and not at all a job laid out by a director who told everyone else on the staff what to do. We've had differences of opinion as to method and procedure, naturally; but we have had a wonderful esprit de corps, to bring to bear on them; and I feel now that I am leaving one of the soundest, most functional relief organizations in the nation, manned by an uncommonly thoughtful and hard working administrative staff.

"This could not be true if, beside the particular staff, we had not had a non-partisan board of the greatest ability and understanding; and if we had not had Mayor LaGuardia behind us. If we look at a strict chronological history of our term in office—27 months—we can see that we have been through wars, and that we have had enemies galore. Yet, do you know, I think the only actual enemy we ever had was hunger, and the pitiable distress of stalking thousands of jobless.

Permanent Plans

"Lately we have turned our thought more and more to planning for a permanent set-up to care for people in their own homes, rather than in institutions. Of course, merely saying that always brings the clamor that the fact of emergency relief has produced an army of people who will never be willing to work again, because they have found out how to live without working. To me, on the basis of the evidence of my eyes, my investigations and my inner convictions, that is absolutely untrue. I am absolutely convinced that there is no one who can possibly get off home relief who wants to remain on it.

"There are a great number of people for whom we must care to the end of their lives. Not because they are lazy and shiftless and willing to live on the taxpayers, but because they are unable to look after themselves. I am convinced that the better way is to maintain these people in their own homes and, while I see that it takes a whole plan by itself, I am convinced the plan—whatever form it eventually takes—will justify itself. That, and seeing that we don't add to the problems of re-employment, are the future big jobs of the bureau."

Lions Celebrate Homecoming In Chicago, Their Birthplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 26—Lions International has just celebrated its first homecoming. Some 8000 delegates from 48 states and eight countries came back to the twentieth anniversary convention here in Chicago where the organization got its start in 1917.

In looking over its two decades of growth, the Lions International finds it has developed from a little get-together meeting of 50 independent service clubs to an international organization of more than 92,000 business and professional men grouped into 2786 local clubs. Furthermore, in its expansion it has gone into eight countries—Canada, Costa Rica, Panama, China, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, and the United States.

It was resolved to set aside each year the second Friday in April as "Children Appreciation Day," to be observed in the 2700 Lions Clubs throughout the world. The plan is to have one Lion member from each state serve on a national committee for the promotion of this day with the view of securing proclamations from the President of the United States and from governors of the states for observation of the day.

The New Officers

Frank V. Birch of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected president of Lions International for the coming year; Walter F. Dexter, Sacramento, Calif., first vice-president; Alexander T. Wells, New York City, second vice-president; and Karl M. Sorrick, Jackson, Mich., third vice-president. Oakland, Calif., was chosen for the convention city in 1938.

Emphasizing the international character of the organization, one of the meetings opened with a flag ceremony. Led by Colombia, the newest country to be represented in Lions, the procession moved toward the platform, an Eagle Scout carrying that nation's flag and accompanied by a young lady dressed in the manner of the country. While the band played the country's national anthem the spotlight followed the flag.

One by one the Scouts carried the flags of the other nations in stately fashion to the platform—Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Mexico, China, Canada, and finally the United States. While the band played the Star-Spangled Banner, the whole array of flags was spotlighted across the platform while the Lions members applauded.

Business and World Peace

One of the objectives of the organization, it was pointed out, is to study the problems of international relationship from the standpoint of business and professional ethics. But in addition the Lions clubs scattered throughout this country are interested in promoting good government and citizenship. They also aim to further the civic, commercial, social, and moral welfare of the community in which they are organized.

Their activities range all the way from pretentious safety campaign projects and the building of recreation centers for delinquent children to the little civic tasks in small towns which would not stack up very large beside Government building projects but which mean a great "find" to the people in the small communities where they are sponsored, it was pointed out.

More than 28,000 of these activities have been reported from one end of the country to the other, according to Melvin Jones, secretary-treasurer, who submitted a 340-page book containing a detailed list of all of the hundreds of projects which have been undertaken by Lions clubs through the past year. There has been an increase of 3500 activities during the year, he reported.

The activities cover work for the blind, boys' and girls' work, citizenship and patriotism, civic improvements, community betterment, health and welfare, education, and safety. Some of these form one of the largest projects undertaken in a small community by a service club, it was reported, and they also represent the particular answer to a given need.

Get the Town Pump

Up in North Dakota, for instance, a town pump was needed in a small community. The local Lions Club sponsored one and kept it up so that the farmers would have a convenient place to water their horses. In Utah, a Lions Club saw that 100 sheep were rescued from being marooned in the snow. Out in California, the main street in a small town was planted with palm trees to beautify the business section. Down in a town in West Virginia, a concrete foundation for a football field was constructed. In a Wisconsin town, trees and shrubs were planted in the park.

Down in Georgia a county cotton festival was arranged by the local Lions Club. A small western town had its main street oiled, thanks to the club there. Fountains have been set up in city parks, blind people have been presented with white canes, moral codes for youth have been put into schools.

In hundreds of other communities spread across the breadth of the country, all kinds of civic improvements and educational projects have been undertaken this past year, Mr. Jones reported. Some clubs have organized campaigns for better lawns, established swimming pools, built Boy Scout cabins, moved the telephone poles from the main street back into the alley, sponsored clean-up days, sponsored Constitution Day, distributed baskets of food to needy families, saw that undernourished children received a supply of milk, got people out to the polls on election day.

The young folks of the community have often been the object of help. A Christmas tree in the community center, an Easter egg hunt, a watermelon picnic, indicate the scope of these. Often clubs are found entertaining 4-H club boys and girls, or giving an affair for the Scouts of the town. The Lions have sponsored many bands, and given recreation centers for underprivileged children. Sometimes the clubs help individuals as when one club set up a blind man in business while another bought a radio for a blind boy and fit out a worthy girl to go to college.

Often Work With Cities

Often they work with city councils to promote the widening of a right of way, or to secure an improved telephone system, put up a new highway sign or help reduce juvenile delinquency. They have aided aliens to get citizenship, operated citizenship bureaus, and entertained newly naturalized citizens.

"Every city in the United States of 5000 or over has a Lions club," said Mr. Jones, "but there are many other smaller places, even towns as small as 300 population, which can boast of a club. It is not the size of the city which counts so much as the number of energetic and civic-minded people in the community who are willing to work for our objectives which spells success in the undertakings.

"The Lions was the first service club to insert into its constitution the wording, 'that no club shall hold out as one of its objects financial benefits to its members.' This was done at its first convention in Dallas, Texas, in 1917. Up to this time, it was pretty well understood that members of other associations had an understanding with each other that they would receive financial benefits through business reciprocity.

When the Lions inserted this clause in their constitution, it virtually revolutionized the classification organizations, for we find that in less than four years the others had adopted other objects, and placed other interpretations on those they had. This is why we claim the Lions to be the first service club."

Homestead Program Launched in Cuba's Three-Year Plan

HAVANA, July 26 (AP)—Farm land would be parceled in 33 to 167 acre lots to Cuban homesteaders while the Government kept a strict watch on rentals of private land under the island's new "three year plan."

The plan is designed to reorganize island agriculture, industry and finance.

The program for agriculture was made public today as Government commissions prepared to draft laws to carry out the sweeping changes.

The plan, sponsored by Col. Fulgencio Batista, army leader and Cuba's "Strong Man," was announced five weeks ago with the support of President Laredo Bru.

All land belonging to the state would be surveyed and squatters removed. Additional land would be purchased for the homestead distribution.

Farmers would obtain grants according to the size of their families and the productivity of the land—with the poor man getting the preference. The colonizer would be financed by the Government in his first planting and would be aided by agricultural experts. Title would pass to the farmer only after he proved his worth.

Co-operatives would be encouraged for storage, transport and marketing of produce.

The tenant of private farms would be aided by a section of the plan entitled "rationalization of the enjoyment of property."

Maximum rentals would be set based on the farm's value, productivity and location.

Museum Party Finds 200 Prehistoric Indian Dwelling Sites in Colorado

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 26—A fine-meshed dragnet swept along the Colorado countryside this month, one man to every 100 feet on a half-mile front. Advancing with unerring scrutiny, the searchers scanned the landscape for ten square miles—and they got their quarry.

But no bold sheriff led the search party. The object of the search was not to catch a desperado. Instead, the "posse," under scholarly Dr. Paul S. Martin, curator of anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History here, sought to find prehistoric Indian dwelling sites in a hitherto little explored domain.

200 Sites Located

So successful was Dr. Martin's method that more than 200 sites were located in the first 20 days of searching this month. Most of them had never been reported before, according to Dr. Martin. The region explored is one containing a large pueblo previously excavated by the Field museum staff, and is near Mesa Verde National Park. New excavations were begun immediately after mapping the sites.

Not only ruins of prehistoric dwellings, but pottery remains were found by Dr. Martin's dragnet staff. He described the method of operation used by his men in a letter to Clifford G. Gregg, director of the Chicago museum.

"When a site once occupied by an extinct race of Indians is discovered," he wrote, "it is numbered, indicated on a special map, and a careful collection made of broken pieces of pottery. More than 3500 broken bits of pottery have been brought into the expedition's camp for washing, sorting and classification.

"Marked differences in types of culture have been noted in the territory covered by the reconnaissance. In the eastern section, which is rolling country covered with sage and pinion trees, there are found ruins only of dwellings of the people known as 'basket maker' Indians. No site occupied by these people has been estimated to date later than 650 A. D.

Sites Date From 900 to 1100 A. D.

"In the western section, where there are deep canyons, barren ledge rock and sand, there is an intermixture of 'cliff dweller' and 'pueblo' people's sites as well as 'basket makers.' The 'cliff dweller' and 'pueblo' sites probably date from 900 to 1100 A. D."

Accurate dates for some of the sites are likely to be obtained, Dr. Martin believes, because charred wood of burned dwellings has been found. By comparing the tree rings of the burned timbers with a master three ring chart for the region, almost exact building dates back to the year 1 A. D. can be fixed by anthropologists, according to Dr. Martin.

Boys Clubs Factor In North Carolina's 1936 Farm Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—With a total monetary value of $233,912, of which $120,254 constituted profit, boys' 4-H Club demonstrations in South Carolina during 1936 realized their highest financial status in the history of 4-H Club work in the State, except in 1928 when very high prices of products resulted in figures exceeding these, according to Dan Lewis, boys' work agent.

Demonstrations under 4-H auspices included corn, cotton, peanut, potato, orchard, pig, garden, dairy, baby beef and bee projects.

Factional Strife Marked Dooling's Rise in Tammany

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—James J. Dooling, whose passing was announced today, was the youngest man to rise to the leadership of Tammany Hall in its 151 years of activity.

Mr. Dooling, lawyer, war veteran and former star football and basketball player at Fordham University, rose from comparative obscurity to capture the highest honor the Tammany Tiger can give.

His father, Peter J. Dooling, former congressman and purchase commissioner of New York, passed on in 1931 and the son became leader in the southern part of the Fifth Assembly District in New York, a section his father had ruled for 32 years.

Mr. Dooling's opposition to John F. Curry, Tammany leader, and opponent of Franklin D. Roosevelt's bid for the Presidency, threw him into the political limelight in 1933.

He joined Michael J. Kennedy and with him soon controlled the fifth district. Appointed head of a committee of six, Mr. Dooling succeeded in ousting Mr. Curry and at 41 was elected to take his place. It was the first time in Tammany history a leader had been ousted.

Mr. Dooling's passing came in the midst of the bitterest struggle in Tammany's long history.

An anti-New Dealer, Mr. Dooling backed as a candidate for New York's mayoralty next fall United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, New Deal foe, although leaders of the other four county democratic organizations, New Deal sympathizers, agreed on Grover A. Whalen as candidate.

In a bitter fight Mr. Dooling managed to put through Senator Copeland as Tammany candidate for the mayoralty primaries against a revolt of Whalen sympathizers.

Immediately after his victory, the Whalen forces commenced a drive to take his leadership away from him. Mr. Dooling responded by advising in the setting up of pro-Copeland organizations in the four counties in the city not controlled by Tammany.

Mr. Dooling also managed to bring about, indirectly, a split in the City Fusion Party ranks by getting organization Republican backing for his favorite as against Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Two of LaGuardia's chief allies only a few days ago consented to the Republican plan.

American Merchant Shipping Marks 75 Years of Organized Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Organized American merchant shipping is entering its seventy-sixth year this week, following an anniversary luncheon at India House, where J. Lewis Luckenbach, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, heralded completion of the seventy-fifth year of supervision in this field. The bureau was established April 22, 1862, as the American Ship Masters' Association, and its incorporation on a working basis occurred three months later, when it became the American replica of Great Britain's Lloyd's Register of Shipping for American ship construction and classification.

"Historical developments affecting both the bureau and the American merchant marine," the anniversary brochure states, "have so exactly paralleled each other that they appear to be mutually dependent upon, and essential to, each other."

"Both owe their origin to the clipper-ship era, and each suffered a corresponding decline during the period immediately following the Civil War, with the result that neither had an appreciable growth for about 50 years, and at the beginning of the present century both institutions held the same relative comparative status in the maritime world."

Mr. Luckenbach said the average age of American merchant ships, exclusive of tankers, was now 20 years. Only two real freight ships had been built since the completion of the World War program, he continued, adding that nothing was "really contemplated in the replacement of the large number of 8000 and 12,000 ton freight ships which are approaching the end of their useful life." New ship construction now under way in American merchant shipyards was confined chiefly, he said, to the smaller type of river, harbor and coastwise service vessel, along with 36 tankers.

Indians to Relive History at Fair

CROW AGENCY, Mont., July 26 (AP)—Piercing yells, tomtoms and pounding hoofs will be heard again along the Little Big Horn river when hundreds of Indians gather here Aug. 30 to Sept. 4 for the Crow Tribal Fair.

Tribes from the Mississippi west to Oregon will be represented, making the fair, in reality, a Plains Indian convention. Robert Yellowtail, reservation superintendent, said the gathering would be the largest of its type ever held in the Northwest.

Parades, livestock shows, riding events, Indians riding wild buffalo, rodeos, pageants, war, owl and stomp dances, medicine and peace pipe ceremonials and other Indian rituals are scheduled, he said. An historical pageant the morning of Sept. 1 will show the Indians as they were at the time of the Indian wars 60 years ago.

Just south of Crow Agency, on the Little Big Horn river, is the battleground where Gen. George A. Custer, with 277 men, charged 6000 Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull June 25, 1876. General Custer and all his men were wiped out.

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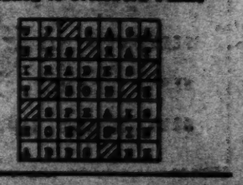


22 Acres in Philippines Hold Key to U. S. Sway in Islands; Title-Patent to Mine the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—A legal battle now being waged in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, over the title-patent to 22 acres on a scraggy precipitous mountainside high in the Igorote country, may well be the turning point in American history in the Far East.

The mining industry of the world, which has looked to the Philippines as a promising field of endeavor, is anxiously awaiting the decision. Commercial organizations and all foreign companies which have invested millions in the Islands recognize that should the patent be refused on those rocky crags, title to property and the validity of contracts in the Islands may be victims of a legal revolution the outcome of which cannot be surmised.

In essence the case will determine whether in the eyes of the Commonwealth Government, American law ceased to operate with the establishment of the Commonwealth on Nov. 15, 1935, despite the fact that independence is not provided for before July 4, 1946.

When the Commonwealth Government was established on Nov. 15, 1935, the United States transferred to it authority to administer and govern the Islands. The United States retained control of foreign affairs and the National Assembly of the Philippines was not empowered to pass laws affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports or immigration without the approval of the President of the United States.

During the Commonwealth period the sovereign power of the United States is represented by the High Commissioner. He is appointed by the President and is his personal representative in the Philippines. This form of government is to continue until July 4, 1946, at which time the Philippines are to become independent.

With this in mind, the case involving the pin-point on the map of the Philippines, represented by the 22 acres, is being watched by all countries whose nationals have interests at stake in the Far East.

The Balatoc Mining Company, Inc., one of the two eminently successful gold companies operated by the pioneering Judge John W. Haussermann, owns a group of claims which were staked 37 years ago in accordance with an Act of Congress of 1902 which gave the Governor General of the Philippines authority to issue titles to mining claims staked on public lands. The Balatoc Mining Company complied with the provisions of the law, performed the required assessment work and developed the claims into a part of the now phenomenally successful mine. In 1932 the company made application for patent survey as required by law. This was completed and expenses collected by the Director of Lands. In 1933, all requirements having been completed, application was filed for patent. From 1934 repeated requests were made for the issuance of the desired document, but none was forthcoming prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth Government.

No Further Patents

With the establishment of the Commonwealth under the new Philippine Constitution, the Balatoc Mining Company was informed that no further patents would be issued. No less a personage than President Quezon wrote, "I am positive that the Constitutional Assembly (in the framing of the Constitution) wanted to reserve to the State the ownership of all mines of every kind in the Philippines and that they would have given retroactive effect to that provision, even in the case of mines which have been patented, had they been sure that this could be done without violating well known and accepted principles and rules regarding property and vested rights in a society, generally known as capitalistic."

The Solicitor General of the Commonwealth in this test case is attempting to obtain the legal approval of the Supreme Court of the Islands to give the Commonwealth Government authority to repossess all mining claims, possession to which was given by contract with the United States of America. He contends that the Commonwealth Constitution gives the Filipino government authority over natural resources and that claims acquired under American jurisdiction have no title under the new government.

In other words, should the Manila Supreme Court decide against the Balatoc Mining Company it will establish that mining contracts made in the 37 years of American administration of the Philippines can be declared null and void under the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Business fears the short step which will declare any contract prior to Nov. 15, 1935, cancelled.

The momentous decision which the local court must make will clearly establish the national thought of the Filipino toward America. If it decides against Judge Haussermann it will lend its legal approval to the expressed will of the Philippine Constitution which declares that all natural resources shall belong to the State, whether they be privately owned or not.

Cardinal Pillar

If the decision is against the Number One American miner of the Philippines, foreign capital will be extremely wary of investment in the Archipelago. Yet the nationalization of resources is one of the cardinal pillars of Manuel Quezon's program, and the local Supreme Court stands at the cross roads.

If the decision of the court requires that a patent be given to these claims, the Commonwealth Government will have to adopt a new policy toward nationalistic development of its resources of the Islands and toward Americans and foreigners. In the eyes of Americans and foreigners alike, an affirmative decision will be a guarantee to contracts in the Archipelago and will do much to improve American prestige in the Far East.

However, should the decision be adverse, it is a foregone conclusion that the case will be taken directly to the United States Supreme Court which still has jurisdiction over all cases under the American flag.

The effect of an adverse decision and an appeal to the United States Supreme Court upon the attitude of the American people toward Filipino independence is a point not being overlooked by local Manila attorneys. American sentiment is now favorable toward the Filipino and his nationalistic aspirations. But it could turn overnight. And it probably would if the validity of 37 years of American contracts were destroyed in the Philippines.

Britain Seeks To End Deadlock In Spanish Issue

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Britain will make a new effort today to break the deadlock over nonintervention in Spain.

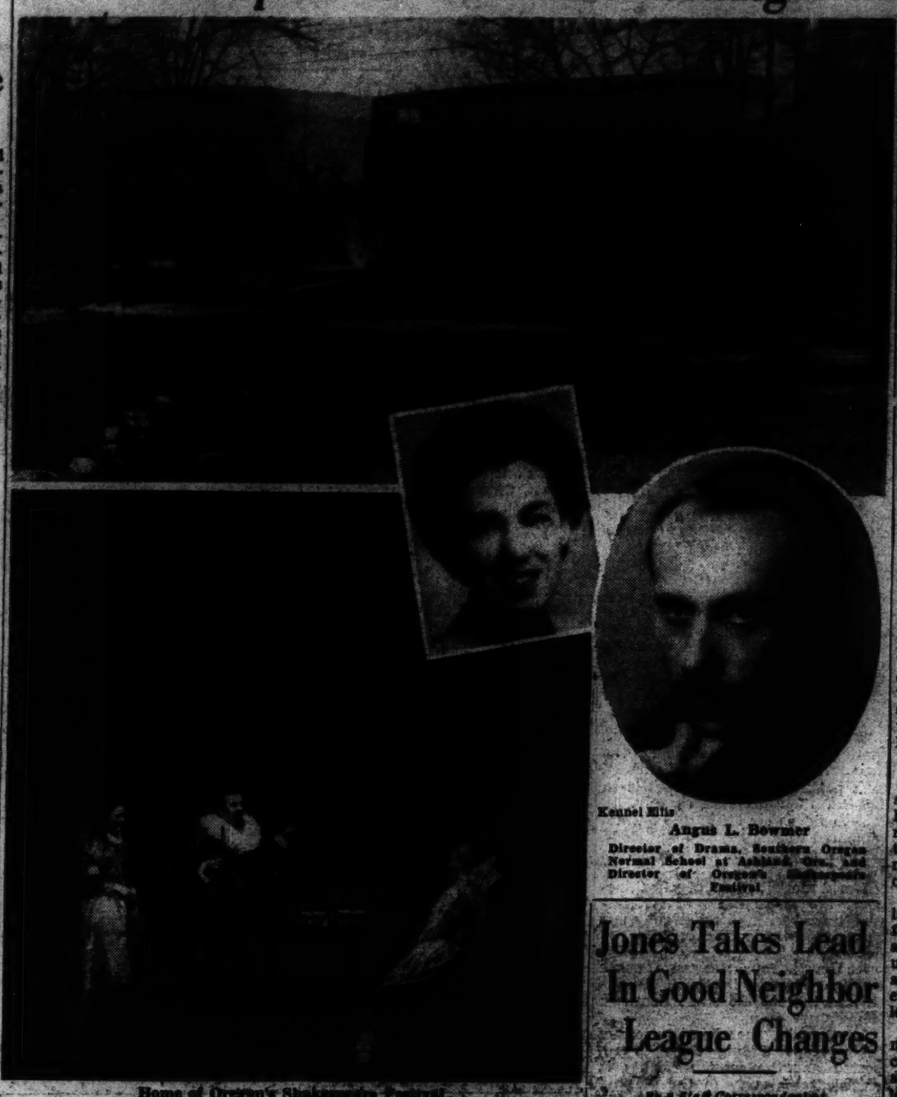
The Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the 27-nation Nonintervention Committee, will ask the directing subcommittee's approval of a questionnaire to each member nation.

Its object will be to determine whether Italo-German objections to Britain's nonintervention compromise are fundamental or apply only to the method of procedure, and whether the nations unanimously approve going ahead with the "hands off" Spain scheme.

The British proposals are for placing observers in Spanish ports to check imports of armaments, withdrawal of foreign volunteers in the war and granting of belligerent rights to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

BARCELONA, July 26 (AP) — Barcelona today counted at least 65 killed and 150 wounded after eight insurgent planes made the worst air raid of the civil war, on the capital of autonomous Catalonia. The attack was launched at dawn Sunday by five bombers following three scouting planes which dropped flares illuminating most of the city.

Shakespeare in an Outdoor Setting



Home of Oregon's Shakespearian Festival

Above—Wall of the Old Chautauqua Building, Home of Ashland's Open Shakespeare Theater. Below—A Scene From "The Merchant of Venice," Given Last Season. Inset—Director of Costuming at Southern Oregon Normal School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHLAND, Ore. — Shakespeare under the stars: Juliet's voice mingling with the soft murmur of a lakefall; Romeo's romantic vows blending with the faint sighing of the fir trees; cool breezes from Mount Ashland's snowy peak and overhead stars in a canopy of midnight blue. Such is the setting for the third Oregon Shakespeare festival to be held here Aug. 2 to 7.

While the Shakespearean festivals were scheduling as an experiment for the first two years, the success of the venture has led to the organization of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival Association which will consist of both honorary and sustaining members. The organization will be headed by a board of directors from the two neighboring cities of Ashland and Medford.

Kennel Hills

Angus L. Bowmer

Director of Drama, Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland, Ore., and Director of Oregon's Shakespeare Festival

Jones Takes Lead In Good Neighbor League Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Good Neighbor League, which did yeoman service for the re-election of President Roosevelt last year under the direction of Dr. Stanley High, has been re-incorporated "to give the organization wider scope in membership and activities," with Walter A. Jones as president, and Dr. Charles Stelzle, director. It was announced here today. Dr. High, closely associated with the New Deal Administration when the league was formed to further the Roosevelt presidential campaign last year, has resigned to devote himself to personal affairs, the announcement said.

Under the Jones-Stelzle leadership the league program will lay special emphasis on "capital-labor conferences for the purpose of creating a better understanding between industry and labor"; discussions on the unemployment situation; local plebiscites on public issues; "promotional campaigns for democracy as against fascism, communism, dictatorship and movements that foster misunderstanding between nation and racial populations in the country, especially as they relate to foreign-speaking populations."

Organized to function as a counterbalance to domestic affairs of the Roosevelt "good neighbor" foreign policy, the league incorporates now encompasses more than 100 cities and towns in 33 states, according to the announcement, with enrollment from educational, social, business, church, labor and other fields. As reincorporated, the statement continues, its objective continues to be "to break down racial, social, economic and general class prejudice and hatred which separate men and women of good will, through better understanding of their interdependence."

Mr. Jones, oil promoter and formerly head of the United States Sheet and Window-Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, was presidential member of the commission to draft a federal coal code, out of which evolved the Guffey bill for regulation of this industry. Dr. Stelzle is one of the best-known press relations counselors in religious and social affairs in the country.

Modern Devices Big Factor In Coast Guard Stations Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—One of the Coast Guard Service paradoxes has come to light in the announcement by Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche that, whereas the service is busier than ever in point of calls upon its versatility and resources, the number of its life-saving stations is about to be reduced.

While reduction may be due in some measure to the general trend in government economy, it is said that changes in the character of the work the service finds to do, and in the machinery with which it is able to work, have made it possible to cut down on stations without foreshortening efficiency.

Some of the old-timers who have been with the Coast Guard since they were, as the saying goes, pups, will sniff when you mention the modern devices which make so much easier the tasks of finding ships in distress; the flying lifeboats, radio-equipped airplanes that can sit down on rough seas and in one year have taken care of as many as 1013 people and 430 ships; the telephone service with its 1602 miles of pole line and 300 miles of open aerial circuits, which, in a single call, can pull the complete Coast Guard force together for action in far less time than it took one man from one station to trudge to the next station and carry the mobilizing word in the old days.

Are Soft Days

These old-timers will tell you that these are soft days; that all the picturesqueness has gone out of the Coast Guard work, with its symbol of a bearded, sea-eyed man, breasting furious winds along a lonely stretch of dune or beach, his sou'wester glistening wet, the sting of salt spray in his eyes, his lantern almost blown out of his hand.

Others, of a newer day in the service, will tell you there's plenty left to stir the blood. The motorboats of the Coast Guard still have their uncanny ability, when a task is set them, of living in seas that won't endure other boats. The men of the flying unit based on Cape May, N. J., can tell you stories that rival the wild days of prohibition, when the Coast Guard flew regular patrols.

The Revenue Cutter service, as it was then known, was established in 1790; the country didn't even have a navy, and the job of the services was to make the maritime law stick, and watch out for smugglers. The type of ship used was a speedy little schooner which got after slave traders, pirates and other law breakers like wasps.

In 1915 the United States Life-Saving service and the Revenue Cutter service were merged into the present Coast Guard Service and while the Revenue service found its work mostly with criminals of one kind or another, the Coast Guard itself has become a specialist in dashing to the rescue of ships in distress. Of course it does have intervals of police duty; repeal didn't do away with all rum running and there are kindred crimes which are best kept tabs on and run down by the Coast Guard forces.

The Seal Herds

The enormous seal herds that live on the Pribilof Islands are the special children of the Coast Guard. There are people around who would just as soon poach on the seal grounds as they would in an English preserve; the Alaskan coastal waters require watching, too, for the protection of the salmon fisheries.

There is the ice patrol duty in the North Atlantic, and then there is the mass of radio call, routing, work at such harbors as New York harbor, checking anchorages, making sure that no outlaw pulls ships up to a published channel in the night and lands contraband, playing nursemaid to ships, carrying supplies in or out.

In such a time as that of the recent floods the Coast Guard hardly had enough hands to do all the work necessary and it might be said to be running in all directions at once. But the Coast Guard Service is one of the few organizations in the world that can do that without confusion; you might expect that Coast Guardsmen, used to putting out into wild seas off Absecon Inlet Bar, wouldn't know exactly how to behave in a boat pushing up a creek brought into being by the swollen Ohio River, but give a Coast Guardsman a boat and some water to put it in, and you can go away and do something else because, as the saying goes, he knows all the answers.

It was in 1930 that the money was found to buy planes for the Coast Guard and prepare them to speed up rescue work by equipment to take bearings on ships in distress and get to them without loss of time. The cutters, too, all have radio direction finders and it makes it easy for them to maintain a constant bearing and concentrate all the assistance necessary to rescue. The big cruising cutters are 250 feet long and the surf boats are 36-footers.

It is these factors—bigger, faster boats, flying units, radio direction finders, a telegraph and signal system which has the commercial system resources to draw on in case of need, that have made it possible to reduce the number of land stations.

Temple of Peace Started At New York World Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Planting of a United States flag on a plot of ground within the New York 1939 world's fair site has signaled the start of work toward erection of the temple of peace by veterans organizations and peace societies at an estimated cost of $500,000.

To stand upon a plot of 30,000 square feet, the temple will serve as a meeting place for war veterans and as an exhibition hall in which peace exhibits can be maintained, according to an announcement by Grover Whalen, fair corporation president, July 23.

Dedication of the site of the temple of peace marked the first work on other than administration and work buildings of the exposition which is being held to mark the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States.

Ready for Emergencies

Autoists using the main highways in the national forests are required to carry an ax and shovel for fire prevention purposes.

Reich in Control Of Metal Output By New Decree

BERLIN, July 26—Production of iron and other metals in Germany was placed directly under state control by an order issued during the week end by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring in his capacity as commissioner of the Second Four-Year Plan.

General Göring now has plenipotentiary power to compel holders of mineral rights or prospecting rights to transfer such directly to a company in which the Reich participates or indirectly through an intermediary company.

This new company, founded July 23, is called the "Reich Company for Mining and Metallurgy—Hermann Göring," follows the lines of private enterprise and will have on its board representatives of the Four-Year Plan, the Ministry of Finance and private industry, but at the same time will be strictly under state control.

The aim of the new company is the speedier exploitation of Germany's iron ore deposits, particularly through the use of the most up-to-date technical methods. The company begins with a small capital which can, however, be expanded according to needs. First activities will be to exploit ore deposits in Harz, Baden and Franconia.

Iron Shortage Admitted

General Göring's new step emphasizes the increasing difficulties felt here through the lack of raw materials, especially iron ore. It also raises the question whether this marks a new move toward the nationalization of German industry.

Regarding the seriousness of the lack of iron ore, the announcement a few days ago of the establishment of a special section for iron and steel under the Four-Year Plan substantiated what every business man and every builder here has known for a long time.

The iron shortage, as is now admitted in this week-end's press, has come to a head. It has been responsible for holding up developments in leading industries, particularly machinery and automobiles, while building has come to a standstill in many cases and many housing and settlement schemes have been held up.

Extraordinary Needs Faced

Continued success of the Four-Year Plan, it is declared, is an iron problem, especially as iron is needed for the erection of buildings in which to house the new production of synthetic raw materials.

Lack of iron isn't due to lack of production so much as to the extraordinary needs of the present time. Germany's production of crude iron was 15,303,000 tons in 1936 compared with 16,763,000 tons in 1913.

The crisis through which Germany is now passing is to be explained by the heavy claims made upon iron, mainly for rearmament on land and sea, for barracks and military works of all sorts, for automobile roads and other developments.

The action now taken, it is maintained, will make the production of new iron ore not only technically possible but also economically profitable. It is also significant to read today that it is a mistake to argue that Germany is poor in raw materials, since this ignores the fact that in pre-1914 days, before the idea of autarchy was thought of, Germany had as broad a home basis in mineral ores as most other lands.

Undoubtedly Germany's new action is due largely to the fact it has been ousted from Swedish iron ore markets for some time to come by the long contracts which England made for its rearmament program—on a cash basis instead of through compensation agreements as Germany is obliged to do.

Does It Mean Nationalism?

Opinions here differ diametrically as to whether the founding of this Government-controlled company is a definite step toward the nationalisation of German industry. The Völkischer Beobachter, a Government organ, says it is and that it has been necessary because private enterprise has failed to fulfill the requirements of the Four-Year Plan. "Iron which Nationalism now manufactures will give its Socialism a basis of steel," the Beobachter says.

Other sections of the press which stand near to heavy industry and the army hold precisely opposite views. The new step has been adopted, they emphatically state, not on grounds of socialistic theory but because of existing needs, and because a job of the kind under present circumstances could be better done by the state than by private enterprise.

It is emphasized that the company which the Government has now formed will work in a limited area only, and that private companies can carry on in other districts as at present within the framework of the Four-Year Plan. It is also pointed out that the new company will be an entirely voluntary affair, not like the company compulsorily appointed for the lignite industry in 1934 for the manufacture of synthetic benzine.

House Rents Climb 5-15 P. C. in Year

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP) — The National Association of Real Estate Boards' semi-annual survey discloses that residential rents have risen five to 15 per cent the last 12 months.

The association said, however, that the monthly index prepared from rents in typical metropolitan communities, using rates prevailing in 1926 as a base, showed apartment space has regained only 30 per cent of its total "long-term depression loss." Single-family dwellings have regained 92 per cent of their long-term loss. Apartment rates are at about 65 per cent of the level prevailing in 1926, and single-family dwellings are at about 97 per cent of 1926 levels in cities covered by the index.

Data were compiled in 234 cities.

Mexican Rebels Executed

MEXICO, D. F., July 26 (AP)—A dispatch from Guadalajara said July 23 that eight members of a band of rebels who ambushed and seriously wounded Gen. Genovevo Rivas Guillen on July 14 had been captured and executed.

4-Power Mid-Eastern Accord Laid to Russian Authorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 26—Soviet Russia is held to have been the real author of the Middle Eastern Pact of Non-Aggression, which was inaugurated in Geneva in October, 1936, and ultimately signed at Teheran in July, 1937, by the Foreign Ministers of Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Afghanistan.

The pact provides for the constitution of a permanent council which will meet at least once yearly, either at Geneva or elsewhere, to discuss "all international" conflicts which concern the common interests of the four states. Signatories bind themselves to work for a semi-permanent seat for Turkey on the League Council and also to secure the election of one other of the four partners in rotation as a temporary member of the Council. Iran, having taken the initiative in the final negotiations, which led to conclusion of the new agreement, is to be first candidate put forward.

This graceful compliment to the Pahlevi Government serves to conceal the fact that negotiations first started more than two years ago when Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkish Foreign Minister, took a leading part in them. It is not perhaps without significance that Dr. Aras paid a state visit to Moscow immediately after the pact was signed.

Advantage for Soviet

For some years the U. S. S. R. has been fostering a non-aggressive ring around itself among the border states from the Baltic to the Caspian. With the completion of this latest pact, the U. S. S. R. is almost completely insulated by a series of agreements which, while primarily directed to binding their signatories not to attack one another, do in effect give them a certain cohesion against possible aggression by some great power beyond their borders. This is all to Soviet Russia's advantage since at the moment the rulers of the U. S. S. R. have no aggressive intentions.

Among the groups which have been organized in this way are the Baltic Entente of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the Balkan Entente of Turkey, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Greece. There is also the group which signed the London Convention of 1933, defining aggression, which was drafted by Soviet Russia during the World Economic Conference. This group includes the U. S. S. R., Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Roumania, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

The definition of aggression in the new pact is significantly similar to one that these states signed in London four years ago.

The effect of these political permutations and combinations is not only to restrain territorial ambitions of other big European countries at the expense of the smaller States but to help make Soviet Russia more inaccessible. Except in the Far East, Russian territory nowhere touches that of a Great Power. All of the U. S. S. R. neighbors are small States except China and Japan. Neither Germany nor Italy, the two European countries usually regarded as territorially acquisitive, has a single yard of common frontier with the Soviet Union.

Initialed Two Years Ago

The Middle Eastern Pact of Non-Aggression was initialed in Geneva nearly two years ago after a good deal of patient work by Dr. Aras, who was also the ostensible architect of the Balkan Entente. The long delay before the pact was signed is mainly due to a serious boundary dispute between Iraq and Iran over the ownership of the Shatt-el-Arab at the mouth of the Euphrates.

This dispute which has gone on for more than 10 years has appeared several times on the agenda of the League Council. Recently, however, it was withdrawn and the two countries notified the League that they intended to settle it between themselves. The negotiations were successfully concluded at Baghdad at the end of June after which the four foreign ministers concerned assembled at the Iranian capital to sign the Non-Aggression Pact.

"Europe so far has not given the new alignment the attention that it deserves. Considerable time elapsed before the text of the treaty became available here in the columns of a weekly journal published at Angora in French. From this it is clear that the pact closely resembles the conditions of the Little and Balkan Ententes. It is not a pact of merely static non-aggression, but it involves regular consultation.

Abstain From Interference

Summaries received here indicate also that the four Middle Eastern States undertake to abstain from any intereference in one another's internal affairs and that each promises to prevent the formation within its territory of organizations which aim at overthrowing the legally constituted government of the other signatories.

This provision is understood to refer chiefly to the difficulties which arise from time to time in regard to racial minorities like the Kurds. The Kurds are distributed along the borders between Turkey, Iraq and Iran and are continually clashing with the authorities. Frequently, a Kurdish leader who has rebelled, say, against Turkey will take refuge in Iraq or Iran and there start reorganizing his forces among the local Kurdish tribes in order to start a new rebellion. In the past, it has been customary to wink at such activities—if not to give them secret encouragement.

One article of the pact pledges the four signatories to respect the inviolability of their common frontiers. This involves final surrender by Turkey of any ulterior designs on Mosul which she gave up to Iraq in 1926 after an award by the League Council in the previous year. Recently there have been frequent allegations that Turkey was waiting only for a suitable occasion to reassert her claim to this rich oil area.

Political Not Religious

Although all the four states concerned in the new pact are Moslem countries, the basis of co-operation is held here to be entirely political, not religious. Modern Turkey has become a secular state, and the ancient rivalry between the Shiah and Sunni sects—Iran is Shiah, Afghanistan Sunni and Iraq two-thirds Sunni to one third Shiah—prevents the pact from having any Pan-Islamic significance.

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Steel City Resumes Its Stride As Ex-Strikers Draw $500,000

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

East Chicago, Ind.: More than 12,000 former strikers stepped up to pay windows at the Inland Steel Company plant today and were handed a half million dollars in checks, restoring the economic pulse of this industrial city to a normal beat for the first time since the walkout, May 26.

The bulk of the money, business men said, would go to stores that extended credit to workers who answered the C. I. O. strike call.

Pittsburgh — Sixty-five hundred Pennsylvania and West Virginia miners awaited a call to work as a 39-day-old strike in "captive mines of two steel companies ended. The operators, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Bethlehem Steel, had agreed to re-establish a "status quo" for workers, while negotiations for a new contract were under way. A contract expired in April and the men had worked until June 17 under a truce.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Striking food handlers returned to picket lines, the temporary truce in their fight for closed shop union contracts already ended without agreement.

As Buffalo housewives sought to replenish larders depleted by week-end meals, state labor mediators sought again a permanent settlement between employers and the 2000 striking employees, who have kept grocery deliveries tied up for six days.

New York: The musicians' campaign against "canned" music moved toward a showdown as the executive board of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L. union, prepared to confer here on the commercial use of electrical transcriptions.

Threatened with musicians' strikes if they do not participate in attempts to work out a plan for restricting the use of recordings on the air, in restaurants and theaters, the three major radio systems said they would send representatives to the conferences, which are expected to last several days.

New York: The American Newspaper Guild announced adoption of two resolutions for the conduct of the proposed membership referendum on affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

One resolution delays the referendum until special committees of the Washington, D. C., and Columbus, Ohio, guilds, which asked time for the proper restatement of the question, complete the draft. The other eliminates from voting all who have joined the Guild since the St. Louis, Mo., convention.

The referendum, requested by the Columbus Guild and seconded by units in 16 other cities, is also to poll Guild membership on the convention's endorsement of the Spanish Government cause, independent political action, a large WPA appropriation and President Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization measure.

Mexico, D. F.—Striking employees of the Mexican Aviation Company were granted a 72-hour injunction against the Federal Labor Conciliation Board decision outlawing the week-old strike.

The First District Court granted the injunction which permitted strikers additional time in which to fight the board's ruling that made return to work obligatory within 24 hours.

The strike, disrupting Mexico City's air connection with Los Angeles, Calif., and Brownsville, Texas, started July 17 when 200 employees walked out, demanding higher wages and shorter hours.

San Francisco, Calif. — Harry Bridges, Pacific coast C. I. O. chief, and International Longshoremen's Association leader, told 5000 persons at a mass meeting the C. I. O. offers the logical machinery to bring about the freedom of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Mr. Bridges spoke at a meeting called as part of a nation-wide anniversary of 21 years of protest of the imprisonment of the two men.

Cleveland, Ohio: Ten persons, two of them policemen, were injured in a clash between police and strike sympathizers at the Corrigan-McKinney plant of Republic Steel Corporation. Fighting broke out near the main gate when strike sympathizers attempted to block a street with railroad ties and automobiles. Corrigan-McKinney is one of four Cleveland plants Republic reopened July 6 under protection of state troops.

'Freedom of Press' Is Issue at Beach

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—"Freedom of the Press" was a burning issue today to 1,100,000 persons who were denied the right to read newspapers on the sands of Coney Island.

They were told they not only couldn't read them—but they couldn't sit on them either.

The edict was issued by New York City's Department of Sanitation in a drive to keep Coney Island beaches clean.

Yesterday 100 members of the department's litter squad walked methodically through a crowd of 1,100,000 week end sun worshippers, yanking their newspapers right and left. There were many protests, but all to no avail. The law had decreed clean beaches. Newspapers litter beaches. Newspapers must go. They went.

The people found a champion in Henry Forman, Coney Island's one-man sit-down striker.

When a Department of Sanitation agent told Mr. Forman he couldn't sit on a paper sack, the latter replied he could sit on a tack if he wanted to. He sat on the sack until he was removed to jail.

But Magistrate David L. Malkan freed Mr. Forman with the statement his arrest had been "the most outrageous abuse of power I ever heard of."

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U.S. Again Looms As World's Chief Wheat Exporter

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States again the largest wheat exporter in the world, selling one third of the combined wheat export of all the other surplus-producing countries.

Prospective world wheat supplies for the year beginning July 1, excluding those of Soviet Russia and China, are now expected to be about 6,000,000 bushels below supplies in 1936-37, and the smallest since 1928. World carryover stocks are now placed at 813,000,000 bushels, or about 243,000,000 bushels less than last year and the smallest stocks since the World War. That is the main reason why prices are so good and American farmers so hopeful.

World production is estimated at 3,720,000,000 bushels, again excluding Russia and China. Total world supplies of wheat, apart from these two countries, averaged 4,100,000,000 bushels for the five years 1923-24 to 1927-28, increased to 5,013,000,000 bushels in 1933-34, then declined sharply as a result of successive years of small production and increased world demand. Total world supplies for 1936-37 are estimated at 4,200,000,000 bushels compared with 4,522,000,000 bushels for 1935-36 and 4,806,000,000 bushels for 1934-35.

Ebb and Flow of Wheat

Total world shipments of wheat averaged 781,000,000 bushels for the five years above mentioned, increased to a peak of 913,000,000 bushels in 1928-29, then declined sharply. In 1936-37 they were 610,000,000 bushels compared with 680,000,000 bushels in 1935-36 and 830,000,000 bushels in 1934-35.

World market prices of wheat, reports the Department of Agriculture have been moving steadily upward since the spring of 1933, reflecting higher world commodity price levels, four successive below average harvests in North America and the 1935-36 short Southern Hemisphere crop.

In Canada, the deterioration of grain crops during June is reported as "the most serious ever recorded this early in the season." The condition figure for all wheat in the Dominion on June 30 was 63 per cent of the long-time average, compared with the May 31 condition of 89 and the June 30, 1936, figure of 91.

New Marquis Line Up

World trade in wheat is expected to be below last year by about 50,000,000 bushels. As for countries, Great Britain is expected to remain the same as last year. Germany is reported to be negotiating for a large part of the wheat surplus of Hungary and Roumania at a fixed price. Additionally, Italy would require substantial imports, but they are likely to be held down to a minimum by foreign exchange difficulties.

The American wheat picture is optimistic in the following paragraphs from the department's report:

"The carryover of wheat in the United States for the five-year period (1934-38) averaged 135,000,000 bushels. Stocks which began to accumulate in 1929 reached the record peak of 875,000,000 bushels in 1933. Four small wheat crops since that time, however, reduced stocks on July 1, 1937. Stocks on July 1, 1937, may be forecast at about 340,000,000 bushels.

"Domestic wheat prices during the period of less than normal supplies have risen relative to world markets, and as a result of four small harvests consumption by domestic users (flour per acre. During 1928-32 wheat used for domestic food was reduced sharply as a result of increased supplies and the smallest supplies in recent years.

"The acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in 1919 was the largest on record up to that time. For the 1919 to 1924 crops, seeded acreage declined from 71,000,000 to 56,000,000 acres. Then it rose to 71,000,000 acres in 1928 and during the 1928-32 period average 67,000,000 acres. For the 1934 crop seeded acreage was brought down to 64,000,000 acres. The acreage seeded for harvest this year increased to 81,000,000 acres, the largest area seeded in the history of the country."

Fiddletown Gets Fiddlin' Mayor—Dave Rubinoff

FIDDLETOWN, Calif., July 26 (AP)—Fiddletown got a fiddlin' mayor yesterday.

While residents of this Sierras foothill town of 200 looked on admiringly, Dave Rubinoff, radio and film violinist, was inducted into that office.

Mr. Rubinoff, elected informally, announced this platform:

A fine musical administration with no flats in the budget and plenty of fortissimo in economy.

A bigger and better city hall. (The present one was built in 1849.)

A yearly concert somewhere for the benefit of Fiddletown.

A big brass band.

Legend says Fiddletown got its name because a heavy downpour came after residents had fiddled for rain.

Union Chiefs Say C. I. O. Tactics Drive Them Back Into A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

the C. I. O. as it is now set up, and have turned hostile.

Evidently it was the strategy of the C. I. O. to grab some of the plants where these still friendly unions were organized, with the design of forcing their officers to quit the A. F. of L. In such tactics the C. I. O. made a mistake. It drove the unions it sought to win farther away.

The top leadership of the C. I. O. has lost control of the rank and file and also of itself.

The C. I. O. also is losing strength with the Roosevelt Administration.

The next year probably will show what the C. I. O. will amount to.

Another Leader Speaks

From another well-known international union officer within the A. F. of L. who, like the first man quoted, also has felt mass industries should be organized in industrial rather than craft unions, was added this changed comment on the C. I. O.

Some time ago the C. I. O. claimed to take over one of our biggest local unions. Sentiment there is now veering back our way. That's typical of the attitude of workers in various other industries, I believe. They flock into the C. I. O., and when the C. I. O. can't produce within a reasonable time they lose interest.

When John L. Lewis altered his previously announced position of not interfering with old-established unions and began issuing charters to workers anywhere, except perhaps on the railroads and in the building trades, he stepped into difficulties.

He then began losing support among A. F. of L. units which were strong for him as long as he confined himself to mass production industries and other great organizations that never had been organized, many of us favored his early policy and voted for him.

Today, there seems to be no apparent logical point to his ambitions. He is merely trying to tear down the A. F. of L. and build up a new federation.

There is no excuse for the C. I. O. to go into some of the industries where the A. F. of L. already was organized.

Mr. Lewis has simply run wild.

The C. I. O. has been expanding altogether too rapidly. Mr. Lewis must have lost control of some of his units. I don't see how he could possibly approve of some of the things that have been done in the C. I. O.

Another thing that has disillusioned some of us is that Mr. Lewis has deliberately insulted any element in the A. F. of L. that attempted to make a settlement of the conflict.

The C. I. O. is not slipping, but, on the contrary, is going ahead with the greatest organization boom in its history, it is declared at the union's national headquarters in Washington, D. C.

"It is significant that during the period of the recent propaganda attack on the C. I. O., our membership has been increasing," the statement said.

"In the past month we have put on 229 additional organizers to take care of requests for help in organizing workers under the C. I. O.

369 Charters Issued

"We have to date issued charters to 369 local industrial unions in all lines of industry.

"Applications for further charters have increased until they total 604.

"In the past several weeks we have put on a dozen new office workers to handle charters.

"Next week we are moving to another building to obtain more room. Our present offices are outgrown. This will be the second move the C. I. O. has made in a year because of the need for larger space.

"In the steel industry it is not to be forgotten that the C. I. O. has signed contracts with several hundred steel companies, and that a big majority of the steel workers of the country are to be found in companies with which the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. has contracts covering its own members."

Wage-Hour Bill, New Deal Pry, Is Opposed By U.S. Trade Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—The revised wage-hour bill became the spearhead of the Administration's drive today to put through additional New Deal legislation before adjournment of Congress.

In a Senate atmosphere still tense from the collapse of the Supreme Court enlargement fight, three lines of cleavage appeared on the wage-hour bill.

1. Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, recommended the bill which sets up a federal labor board, to administer the establishment of a basic minimum pay rate of 40 cents an hour and a work-week of 40 hours.

2. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan was ready with a Republican amendment to "equalize responsibilities of workers and employers and to set some form of collective responsibility on trade unions."

3. Finally, a large congressional group, either actively or passively hostile to the whole bill, supported the declaration of George H. Davis, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, that the measure is unworkable. They will make common cause with other dissatisfied elements in Congress who want quick adjournment to avoid commitment on New Deal legislation, like housing, tax evasion, farming and similar matters. In effect this boils down to a test of strength between New Deal elements and its opponents.

Some Features Omitted

The bill is opposed by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the same grounds that brought opposition to the original.

The altered bill omits one desirable feature of the original, said Mr. Davis, a section permitting the states to legislate on hours, wages and child labor.

The special report charged the bill is ambiguous and uncertain; based on artificial definitions without precise meaning, vague in its so-called standards, and that it would require a large staff to enforce if, indeed, it proved enforceable.

The new wage-hour legislation has been greatly modified from the original.

A labor board is established, which is given, in the words of Senator Black, "flexible power to fix minimum wages, industry by industry, craft by craft, locality by locality, after separate investigations and hearings and according to certain directions or 'standards' in the bill."

The bill would bar from interstate commerce, goods produced in defiance of the standards prescribed by a federal board; and also goods produced under these standards but passed through the hands of a firm which failed to follow them.

The bill affects only interstate industry. It omits local service trades, retail stores and farm workers. It deals only with labor conditions, not price fixing. Jurisdiction of the board hits at workers getting over 40 cents an hour (roughly $800 a year) and those working 40 hours a week, or less. It is believed about 3,000,000 workers get under 40 cents an hour who are directly affected by the bill, and that 6,000,000 are working more than 40 hours a week in industries directly affected by the bill.

On the theoretical side, Senator Black defends the bill as raising the purchasing power of the masses. Differing from Brookings' Institution economists who place first emphasis on producing more goods, Senator Black declares:

"We are suffering today not from a scarcity of goods, not from a scarcity of factories, not from a scarcity of labor, but a scarcity of purchasing power among the underpaid and unemployed for the product of farm and factory."

Fashions Linked To History And Great Romances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—In a visualization of the theory of fashion historians that popular styles grow out of great romances, historic events and even current news happenings, Teachers' College, Columbia University, had written.

The exhibits included the flowing blue chiffon costume of Helen of Troy; the brocades fancied by England's Elizabeth, Anne Boleyn, Katherine of Aragon, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr; Charlotte Corday's "peppermint" gown, recalling the French Revolution, and replicas of dresses worn by Martha Washington, Dolly Madison, Julia Grant, Sarah Van Buren, Frances Cleveland and Mrs. Coolidge.

Democratizing Labor Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Democratic control of labor union organizations by the membership, rather than compulsory incorporation of unions, is recommended today in a report by the City Club of New York as a means to remedy racketeering and other abuses associated with labor unions.

"Experience has shown that eradication of racketeering from a union can come only from an aroused and determined membership," the report says, in part. "The committee believes that the elimination of racketeering within a union must be primarily the concern of the membership, which is most directly affected by the racket."

The committee proposed that unions hold elections annually, that members be advised of salaries paid to officers, that contested elections be supervised by independent agencies and that financial statements be made available to the membership if desired by a majority.

Present laws regarding the liability of unions are adequate to responsibilities of such organizations and made compulsory incorporation unnecessary, the report says.

The report of the committee is contained in a 26-page pamphlet made public by Richard S. Childs, president of the City Club.

"Incorporation is a privilege afforded by the state to those who wish to limit their personal liability in a given matter," the report continues. "To apply the corporate principle to labor unions in order to increase the liability of their members would represent a manifest perversion of the theory of incorporation.

"While it is always difficult to establish liability of a principal for the torts of his agent, and properly so, no sufficient reason appears why it should be simpler to establish such liability in the case of unions than in the case of other organizations."

Station WRBL In Georgia Seeks Increased Power

With Monitor Newsgatherer

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Begun just prior to the depression, Station WRBL, which was organized in September, 1929, weathered the economic storm fairly well, as shown by its recent increase in daytime power to 250 watts.

In its infancy in 1929, WRBL radiocast with a power of 50 watts, which was later increased to 100 watts. Now, with its modern high-fidelity equipment and 250-watts power, the station's daylight range is estimated at 35 miles and its night range at about 45 miles.

WRBL, "The Voice of Friendly Service," reaches an audience estimated at approximately 350,000 listeners in daytime and about 190,000 in the evening, scattered in both western Georgia and eastern Alabama on both sides of the Chattahoochee river which forms the state boundaries here.

Radio was for J. W. Woodruff Sr. another facet in his active political and civic career. He is actively engaged locally in civic and charitable movements and has given much time and effort toward the promotion of Warm Springs, summer resort of President Roosevelt.

The station is managed by J. W. Woodruff Jr., under whose leadership WRBL is constantly serving the public interest as spokesman of the Chattahoochee River area.

In addition to serving the business interests of Columbus through its sponsored programs, WRBL, at Mr. Woodruff's insistence, appointed an educational director whose job it is to co-operate with all civic, educational and religious organizations in Columbus. Practically every civic club around about Columbus is said to have used WRBL's facilities without charge for occasional and sometimes regular series of programs.

Typical of its civic endeavors WRBL presents a daily devotional service and radiocast of Sunday church services. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbus, presents two studio programs on Christian Science weekly under the direction of its Committee on Publication for Georgia.

WRBL presents national news and local news, the latter gathered by a member of the station staff. The radiocasts of The Monitor, Times and News are presented during weekly.

WRBL radiocasts on a frequency of 1200 kilocycles.

The article No. 148 in the Monitor Test panel will appear on Wednesday, July 28.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

fares or orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no reason in permitting a single district judge to issue an injunction staying an Act of Congress. It is entirely sound to require a three-judge court in such a case. I am very much interested in this provision and shall urge it before the committee.

The bill will also provide for direct appeal to the Supreme Court in cases involving the constitutionality of any act of Congress.

The defeat of the bill directed at the independence of the Supreme Court was a great triumph for constitutional government and the maintenance of personal guarantees of the citizen now protected by the Constitution and the independence of the Supreme Court.

Churches

(Continued from Page 1)

renounces war absolutely. They are therefore constrained to refuse to take part in war themselves, to plead among their fellows for similar repudiation of war in favor of a better way and to replace military force by methods of active peacemaking."

Sir Alfred Zimmern and Viscount Cecil of the British delegation are among the conference leaders who hold that Christians are morally guiltless if they participate in "just wars." The Archbishop of York was on the drafting committee which prepared the following statement of this particular position:

"Some consider that Christians should participate only in such wars as are justifiable on the basis of international law. Wars against transgressors of international agreements and pacts are comparable with policy measures and Christians are obliged to participate in them. But if the state requires its citizens to participate in wars which cannot be thus justified, they believe that Christians should refuse, for the state has no right to force its citizens to take part in sinful actions."

It is held by those who subscribe to this view that "no war should be regarded as 'just' if the government concerned fails to submit the subject of dispute to arbitration, conciliation or the judgment of an international authority."

Still a third position is held by certain delegates. It is that war is inherently a part of this wicked world and cannot be altogether or permanently uprooted by human effort.

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Movie 'Crooks' and Crimes Through 20 Years of Change

Seventh in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The eighth article will appear tomorrow.

When the screen first approached the subject of crime it was on the lines of the criminal-villain, such as Fagin in "Oliver Twist," or else with the notion that the redemption of the hero would be the main point of the picture. In the crimes to be regarded leniently the emphasis was placed largely upon the Confidence Man and such minor trickery as was resorted to in "The Miracle Man." Lon Chaney was an expert in this type of thing but it was a change when he moved into grand larceny with "The Unholy Three" and some people did not enjoy the sinister presence of the giant, played by Victor McLaglen, with suggestions of even worse crimes in the background. It seemed that audiences still preferred to have the subject treated farcically as had been done in the book and on the stage by George Randolph Chester. His "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" indeed made the type very popular and for some years we had variations on the theme and of the similar "Turn to the Right." It was always successful to have city semi-crooks descend upon an unsuspecting small town and be either outwitted or converted by the guileless inhabitants.

An equally successful method was to set the plot in very romantic surroundings. If the hero should be merely a Robin Hood, of whatever period, gaily robbing the rich to help the poor, he could resort to many tricks without rousing the scruples of the audience. Douglas Fairbanks knew this well in "The Mark of Zorro," "Don Q," and so on, where it was well understood that most of the cast were obviously beneath consideration. This type of costume romance could be expanded to give the adventures of a noted highwayman, as Tom Mix did in "Dick Turpin." People always enjoy the spectacle of a fight against odds and the exciting actions of the Westerns had accustomed audiences to expect a certain amount of questionable behavior so long as it was in a good cause.

Gentlemanly Crooks

Besides this, the English-speaking world has always had a weakness for the plot of "Raffles." This gay comedy adventure has been produced several times. It was done as a one-reeler in very early days and by John Barrymore in his matinée idol period. Finally it was handed to Ronald Colman, with sound, and there it has rested.

As jewel robberies could be such a gentlemanly pursuit, giving audiences the excitement of crime with none of its less pleasant attributes, the theme became very popular. It served as a vehicle for Raymond Griffith and Betty Compson ("Paths to Paradise"), for William Powell and Mary Ellis ("Jewel Robbery"), for Herbert Marshall, Kay Francis and Miriam Hopkins ("Trouble in Paradise"), and, most entertainingly, in the airplane setting of "The Solitaire Man" with Marshall again, Elisabeth Allan, Ralph Forbes and Mary Boland. It brought us "Arsene Lupin," too, with the Barrymore brothers, and, lately, "Desire," where Gary Cooper played the American unconsciously mixed up with the Continental schemers, John Halliday and Marlene Dietrich. Right down to the very end, though, it has been found better to reform one of the characters at least.

It will be noted that there was nothing realistic in such pictures, for it would be difficult to treat crime realistically and yet keep the picture on the cheerful plane required then by the majority of motion picture audiences. We did have a heroine coming into serious conflict with the law in "Manslaughter," but as her crime had been caused mostly by the thoughtlessness of youth, it was possible to arrive at a happy ending after two thirds of the picture had been devoted to scenes of expiation.

"Within the Law" went further and showed a young girl, wrongly accused, returning hardened by her experiences to prey upon her accusers while doing nothing that they would report to the law. Both Norma Talmadge and Joan Crawford have appeared in this play. Not until "Chicago" arrived, however, was there an unvarnished picture of a young murderess, who, far from regretting her crime, was getting the utmost out of the ensuing publicity. Both "Chicago" and "Underworld," which had preceded it by a few months, presented a picture of a world living outside the law and were quite sensational at the time. Crime had moved suddenly from the settings of drawing room and suburb and had fastened itself firmly onto the city streets.

Growth of "Realism"

Not immediately did the extremely realistic tone develop, however. We were still interested in more romantic versions, such as the problem of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," where a former safe-breaker betrayed himself when it was necessary to force a safe to save a child. Fortunately the watchdog of the law elected to look the other way. In "Four Walls" a young ex-convict, trying to go straight was involved by his former associates in a fresh crime and was only saved at the last minute when his arch-enemy was sent tumbling to the street, more or less accidentally. In "Hideout" a young city crook was regenerated by a country girl and decided to face a short sentence and then start afresh. There was a second version of the old play "Alias the Deacon," called this time "Half a Sinner," with Berton Churchill as the unctuous deacon, almost everyone reformed again in this. In "The Miracle Woman," too, Barbara Stanwyck was saved by a blind man (David Manners) from a career of trickery.

All this was suddenly changed and 1931 was the heyday of the gangster picture when leading actors went in for depicting the underworld population, when Edward Robinson terrorized audiences in "Little Caesar" and James Cagney in "Public Enemy"; when Ricardo Cortez illustrated ruthless cruelty in "Bad Company" and Leo Carrillo shot to kill in "Homicide Squad"; when Robinson and Cagney together made "Smart Money" and Spencer Tracy "Quick Millions"; when Lew Ayres opened "The Doorway to Hell" and Edmund Lowe dodged his enemies through the engine-room of "Trans-Atlantic"; and Gary Cooper went to jail in "City Streets" and John Gilbert was eliminated in "Gentleman's Fate."

In these pictures, action once again took command and overcame the reduction in speed that had been induced by sound. Incidental sounds, indeed, now became of great assistance. In "Alibi," produced a couple of years earlier, when Chester Morris introduced the new type of young man who smiled yet was a villain, and Regis Toomey was shot in the back for unwittingly knowing too much, the most thrilling moment was the sound of the arriving police sirens. In how many others was it the rattle of sub-machine guns, the shouts, the breaking of glass?

Galaxy of Crime

This galaxy of crime required, of course, attendant satellites and there were pictures of the lawyers who got these men off or who attempted to move out of some criminal connection and found the racketeers hard on their heels. Such was "For the Defense" with William Powell, and "State's Attorney" with John Barrymore. We had stories of corrupt magistrates, too, such as Walter Huston's gripping "Night Court." We were told of the big gambler in "Street of Chance" (William Powell); of the insurance racket ("The Nuisance") where a clever accomplice faked an accident, a drunken doctor faked X-ray plates and Lee Tracy collected the spoils. A crooked private detective appeared also in "The Maltese Falcon" (Ricardo Cortez).

By way of a warning note, perhaps, the pictures displayed strikingly too the consequences of crime. "The Big House" (1930) was a powerful and splendidly acted picture of events in a large prison, culminating in revolt, with Lewis Stone as the warden, Wallace Beery the hardened criminal, Chester Morris the bitter one and Robert Montgomery the young weakling. Then there was "Criminal Code" rather softened in form but containing an impressive moment when Walter Huston as warden stepped out into the prison yard among the yelling convicts. This picture too had the sinister figure of Boris Karloff as Galloway; nothing more silently menacing than his tall pacing figure had been seen on the screen before.

Minor adventures in this mode were "Godless Girl" (or Cecil De Mille in a reformatory) where whips cracked and hoses were turned on inmates; and "Up the River" with Spencer Tracy, Warren Hymer and Humphrey Bogart. Still more harrowing were "The Noose" with Richard Barthelmess and a few pictures deriving from the play "The Last Mile." The early 30's were indeed the happy hunting ground of the gangster actor with George Raft rising rapidly. After Paul Muni's "Scarface" appeared, together with "Smart Money," Tracy's "Blood Game" and "The Secret Six" public opinion began to turn against this constant excitement over the criminal.

It was obvious that the effects extended into many fields. Other lively plots of that time, concerned with newspaper editors, columnists, politicians, night club and stage entertainers, contained many activities that sailed pretty close to the wind and applauded themselves for doing so. Such pictures as "The Front Page," "Blessed Event," "Employees' Entrance," "Is My Face Red," and "Sob Sister" showed clearly a lack of standards once considered essential and made no attempt to apologize for the lack.

Rising Tide of Protest

Under the rising tide of protest the emphasis changed a little. There was "Manhattan Melodrama" where William Powell chose the high road and Clark Gable the low but so great was their devotion that Gable allowed himself to be caught to keep his friend from shame, and refused to allow him to stultify his career by bestowing a pardon. Not long afterwards appeared the indomitable Cagney in "G Men" to be followed presently by Chester Morris in "Public Hero No. 1" with Joseph Calleia as menace. The emphasis has turned somewhat and at the present moment defiers of the law are apt to have read to them such a sermon as Samuel Hinds bestows upon the serried defendants of "The Black Legion."

There has, of course, often been a series of detectives stories taken from books; such as the Sherlock Holmes yarns, the Philo Vances, Charlie Chans, and many single stories like "The Silk Express" and "Absolute Quiet." But these are in the nature of an escape like most thrillers and do not contribute to trends.

Most examples of the gentle art of murder that we receive now are presented studies in abnormality. The type was suggested earlier in "The Silent Witness" where a famous doctor committed the crime to save his son from the woman, or in "The Crime Doctor" where Otto Kruger almost succeeded in saddling the murder of his wife on a perfectly innocent man; or in "Crime Without Passion." The ultimate to date has been offered by Peter Lorre who in "M" "The Man Who Knew Too Much" and "Secret Agent" had presented, by far the most blood-chilling of them all. Along more normal lines, however, it would be hard to find a more skillful performance than that of Edmund Gwenn as the infamous Tyrok of "Whitetop." On the basis of this and other performances he is probably the most interesting exponent at present of the sane psychology of the underworld.

'Crime Cycle' in Movie Shadows

Photos Courtesy of First National Motion Pictures-Warner

Up From the Underworld of the Screen:
Lon Chaney, Whitehead & Robinson and a Gangster in "The Unholy Three," Disguising Lon Chaney as a Woman, Ivan Linow and Harry Myers in "Under the Clock," and Edward G. Robinson and Eugene Pallette in "The Big House," With Robert Montgomery, Chester Morris, Wallace Beery and Leewis Jennings.

Sermons on Berlin Lead to Arrest Of Younger Niemöller

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—The Rev. Wilhelm Niemöller, younger brother of the Rev. Martin Niemöller, leader of the Protestant opposition to National Socialist domination of the church, joined his brother in jail yesterday.

A trustworthy authority said he was arrested by secret police after he had preached three sermons yesterday to congregations in his brother's Berlin-Dahlem parish, at St. Anne's Church, Jesus Christ Church and St. Anne's parish house.

The Rev. Wilhelm Niemöller went to Berlin from Bielefeld, where he has a church of his own, especially to occupy his brother's pulpits after the latter had been arrested, July 1, on charges of inciting to disobedience.

Crowds gathered at the churches where he preached and hundreds were turned away. The arrest was made as secretly as possible, and few in Berlin knew of it.

The Rev. Mr. Niemöller read to his congregations a message from his brother in jail and he prayed for the success of the world church conference just concluded at Oxford, England, which the Berlin Government considered unfriendly to it.

The Rev. Martin Niemöller's message from jail urged his followers not to believe current stories that several pastors, fearing arrest, had fled.

British Telegraph Completes 100 Years of Public Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26—Electric telegraphy in Britain has now celebrated its hundredth birthday.

Yesterday was the day that the modern telegraph celebrated its centenary here, and, strictly speaking, all users of telegrams, cables, tape machines and teleprinters ought to have raised a respectful hat to the railways.

The connection? Well, had it not been for the railways, the electric telegraph might have taken a great deal longer to develop in Britain. The railways sponsored telegraphy—they were in need of a method of instantaneous communication between stations. The railways made it popular with the public. The railways put up the lines the post office later used.

The Wheatstone-Cooke Test

It was on the evening of July 25, 1837, that Prof. C. Wheatstone, sitting alone in a room near the booking office at Euston terminus, London, exchanged instantaneous messages with his partner W. F. Cooke, surrounded by excited railroad directors in a room at Camden Town station, a mile away.

Electric telegraph systems had been shown before, but it is claimed that the Wheatstone-Cooke instrument was the first practical instrument. It was certainly the first to be put to commercial use.

Following the trial between Euston and Camden Town, the electric telegraph became the pride of the railways, eventually to revolutionise methods of communication for the country as a whole.

Nowadays there are about 80,000,000 telegrams despatched in Britain every year.

Helped to Catch Criminal

The electric telegraph did not really attract public attention until a criminal was caught with its assistance in 1840. In 1845 thousands of sightseers poured to Paddington terminus to see the telegraph working.

"The Wonder of the Age," a poster announced.

"An Exhibition admitted by its numerous Visitors to be the most interesting and ATTRACTIVE of any in this great Metropolis. In the list of Visitors are the illustrious names of several of the Crowned Heads of Europe, and nearly the whole of the Nobility of England.

"The Electric Telegraph is unlimited in the nature and extent of its communications," the enthusiastic poster added. "By its extraordinary agency a person in London could converse with another at New York, or at any other place however distant, as easily and nearly as rapidly as if both parties were in the same room.

"Questions proposed by Visitors will be asked by means of this Apparatus, and answers thereto will instantaneously be returned by a person 20 Miles off, who will also at their request, ring a bell or fire a cannon, in an incredibly short space of time, after the signal for his doing so has been given."

Unwitting Prophecy

Visitors probably thought that the statement that it would be possible to telegraph to New York was merely an advertiser's exaggeration. In fact, it is probable that the person who wrote the copy for the poster did not realize that he had made a true prophecy, for at the time at which he was writing the telegraph was only used over distances of about 20 miles, and it was not until 1849 that a cable was laid out in the sea and the first submarine message was sent 85 miles from a railway steamboat to London.

In 1870 the British Government took over all the private telegraph companies, and the post office telegraphs came into being. Before the century closed 90,000,000 messages a year were being sent. This total receded after the development of the telephone.

Building Boom Gains in Nation Despite Cost Rise

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—The United States building boom continued the first half of 1937, a nation-wide survey disclosed, despite rising material and labor costs.

The National Association of Building Supplies' semi-annual survey showed construction in 46 cities the first six months was valued at $1,358,610,813, an increase of 18 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period.

During the first six months of 1936, the increase in building was 46 per cent compared with the corresponding 1935 period, when the valuation was only $726,782,823. Current building operations apparently are at the best level since 1931, and the association's report, issued Saturday, indicated no signs of a letdown although the rate of improvement over a year previous has narrowed.

E. M. Ovell, secretary, said building operations in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Seattle were back to former high wage levels. Most cities have the 40-hour week and in a few work weeks of 30 to 35 hours prevail.

New York City leads the nation in building construction, the survey stated, with permits the first half of the year estimated involving $150,000,000 compared with $107,828,000 a year ago. Los Angeles, Calif., Detroit, Mich., Washington, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco, Calif., Baltimore, Md., and Cincinnati follow in that order.

In 32 cities, 25,528 new homes with a value of $156,139,724 were completed or under way, compared with 32,861 homes a year ago. These figures do not include suburban building.

'Little Lord Fauntleroy'

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" passed on as a hero.

Vivian Burnett, who spent a lifetime proving he was not as "sissy" as the fictional character portrayed in the famous novel by his mother, Frances Hodgson Burnett, collapsed at the helm of his yawl, Delight III, yesterday after maneuvering it so others on the boat could haul from the water two men and two women whose sailboat had capsized. He had passed on before the yawl docked.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" was written after young Burnett, then seven, asked his mother to "write some books that little boys would like to read."

The book was an immense success, and a generation of American boys came to hate the "perfect little boy" whom their mothers held up as a pattern of conduct. They also hated the "sissified" big white Fauntleroy collar which imprisoned their young necks during a national vogue.

Mr. Burnett was a sophomore at Harvard when his mother disclosed in a magazine article that he had been the unwitting model in her novel. The rest of his days the "Fauntleroy" tag plagued him.

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Budge and Mako Give United States 2-to-1 Lead in Davis Cup Challenge Round

Americans Drop Third Set at 7–9

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 26 (AP)—Overcoming surprisingly stubborn resistance, Don Budge and Gene Mako whipped C. R. D. Tuckey and F. H. D. Wilde in the doubles today, 6—3, 7—5, 7—9, 12—10, and gave the United States a 2-1 lead over Great Britain in the Davis Cup challenge round with two more singles matches yet to be played.

With that one point advantage, American supporters now are confident Budge will beat Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin in the final singles matches tomorrow for the clinching point, even if Frankie Parker bows to Charles Edgar Hare in the opener.

Budge and Mako, the all-England champions and conquerors of Germany's crack combination of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel in the interzone finals, gave their followers many anxious moments today before they finally pulled the doubles match out of the fire.

After sweeping through the first two sets in rapid style, the Californians appeared headed toward an easy triumph. But with the veteran Tuckey performing brilliantly in support of the untried Wilde, the Britons came roaring back to win the third set and almost snatched the fourth as well.

By a strange quirk, Tuckey captured every one of his service games until the twenty-first game of the fourth set. And when Budge and Mako broke through, then it spelled curtains for the Britons. Leading 11-10 then, Budge served a love game in the twenty-second game for set and match.

One of the smallest crowds in Wimbledon history turned out for the match. Barely 1500 fans were in the stands.

The point score:

	First Set				
Budge-Mako	4	58	79	28	3
Wilde-Tuckey	174	104	240	23	3
	Second Set				
Budge-Mako	053	514	242	444	38—7
Tuckey-Wilde	435	361	424	122	35—5
	Third Set				
Budge-Mako	254	164	142	424	144 4—52—7
Tuckey-Wilde	432	482	414	252	426 6—59—9
	Fourth Set				
Budge and Mako	0	4	4	2	2 4 1 4 0
	4	2	4	2	4 5 4 3 4 3 7 5 4—72—12
Tuckey-Wilde	4	2	1	4	4 0 4 1 4
	1	4	1	4	1 3 6 5 0 5 5 3 0—62—10

The recapitulation:

	Aces	Place-ments	Nets	Outs	Dble. Flts.
Budge-Mako	4	58	79	28	3
Tuckey-Wilde	5	64	85	47	1

Chicago Prize Money

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—The money prize list for the $10,000 Chicago open golf tournament and scores:

Gene Sarazen, Conn.	290	$3000.00
Harry Cooper, Chicago	291	968.66
Horton Smith, Chicago	291	968.66
Ky Laffoon, Chicago	291	968.66
Paul Runyan, N. Y.	292	500.00
Jim Foulis, Chicago	294	450.00
Sam Snead, W. Va.	296	400.00
Jimmy Hines, Garden City, L. I.	299	300.00
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago	299	300.00
Bill Heinlein, Indianapolis	299	300.00
John Bulla, Chicago	300	158.33
Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna.	300	158.33
Lawson Little, San Francisco	300	158.33
B. Williamson, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	301	125.00
Fred Morrison, Los Angeles	302	112.50
John Revolta, Chicago	302	112.50
Al Espinosa, Portage, Ohio	303	100.00
George Smith, Chicago	303	100.00
Alvin Krueger, Beloit, Wis.	303	100.00
C. Harper, Portsmouth, Va.	304	80.00
Jimmy Thomson, Penna.	304	80.00
Henry Ransom, Bryan, Texas	304	80.00
Harry Adams, Nashville, Tenn.	304	80.00
Gene Kunes, Chicago	304	80.00
L. Dodson, Springfield, Mo.	305	62.50
Abe Espinosa, Shreveport, La.	305	62.50
Frank Walsh, Chicago	306	50.00
Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	306	50.00
J. Malatic, Struthers, Ohio	307	30.00
J. Paletti, Sunnycroft, W. Va.	307	30.00
Clarence Yockey, Kansas City	307	30.00
W. Hehlhorn, Louisville, Ky.	307	30.00
Tommy Armour, Chicago	307	30.00

Shamrocks Will Play All-Stars at Bees' Field

By the Associated Press

Coach George Kenneally today announced the Boston Shamrocks, 1936 champions of the American Professional Football League, would play an exhibition contest with the collegiate all-stars at Bees Field Sept. 10.

The schedule, drawn up over the week end in New York, provides for home-and-home games with Los Angeles, New York, Rochester, Jersey City, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Kenneally, former St. Bonaventure College athlete and one-time all-American, all-professional end, also announced he had purchased Pete Dranginis of Worcester, quarterback at Catholic University in 1935, from the New York Yankees.

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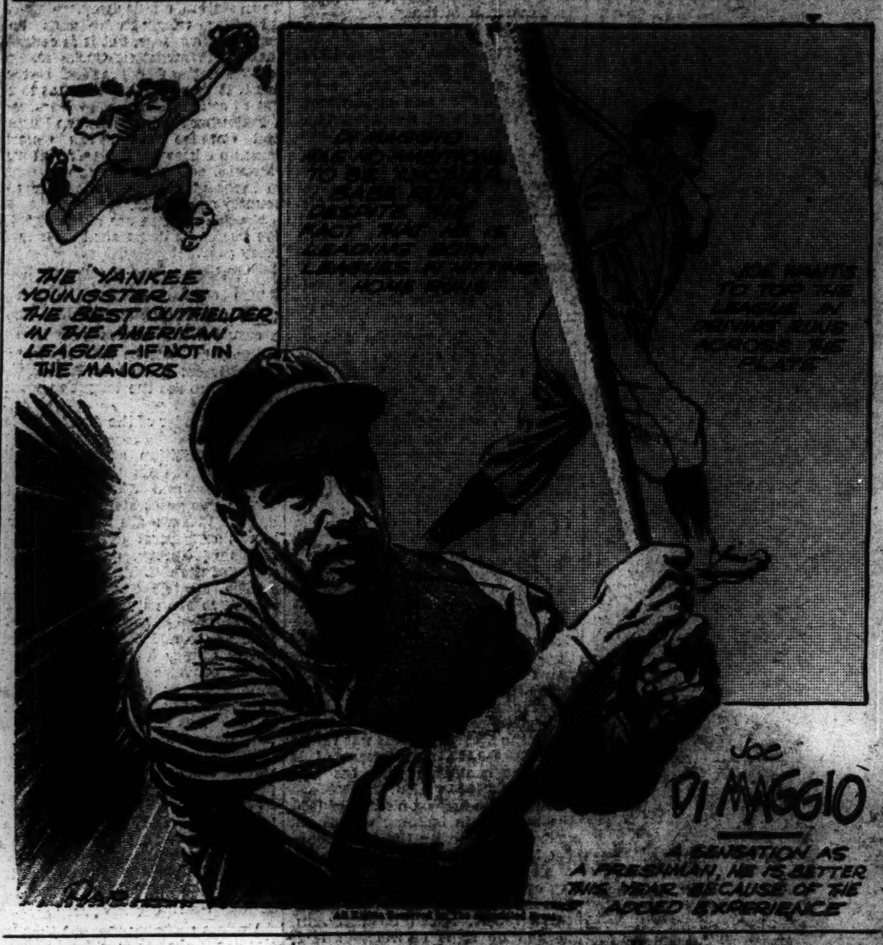

THE YANKEE YOUNGSTER IS THE BEST OUTFIELDER IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE—IF NOT IN THE MAJORS
Joe DI MAGGIO
A SENSATION AS A FRESHMAN, HE IS BETTER THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF THE ADDED EXPERIENCE

No Illusions For Bottomley

ST. LOUIS, July 26 (AP)—Jim Bottomley, successor to Rogers Hornsby as manager of the St. Louis Browns, has no illusions as to the difficulty of his task.

He knows that managing a major league club is a real assignment. And Jim has been around in baseball long enough to know managing pays two kinds of dividends. Successful, a manager is lauded to the skies; unsuccessful, he hears cries of the wolf at his door. In the majors since 1922, "Sunny Jim" has seen a good many managers come and go.

Always a good "mixer," Bottomley in the latter days of his active playing career visioned himself at the helm of a club. And now at 37 he is in the driver's seat with plenty of support behind him.

He is far from carefree about his managerial appointment. As a matter of fact, he is entering the new stage of his colorful career rather soberly, realizing his chances to make good and also the dangers which beset a new administration.

"I haven't any system of managing," Bottomley says. "How could I have with only a few days' experience? Oh, I've got ideas, of course. I've studied many a manager, and what I hope to do is to combine what I think are the strong points of each into something of a system.

"I certainly have learned things from Hornsby, Frankie Frisch, Bill McKechnie and others."

"I'm going to make mistakes—flocks of them," he continued, "but I'm going to try not to make the same mistakes twice.

"I guess most every old ballplayer figures he needs only the job to make him a big-League pilot right off the reel. I don't feel that way at all. I'm going to need help, and I expect to get a lot of it from Gabby Street."

It was suggested that perhaps a few more pitchers might be needed to make the Browns a first-division possibility.

"Yeah," Jim replied, "I know a manager is only as successful as his club, and it is my desire to strengthen the team."

Chuckling, Bottomley added, "I'm not going to be a sit-down manager."

"I want to make good in a big way," he said, turning serious once more. "I didn't seek the position, but when I accepted it, I really took it over."

Smiling pleasantly, Jim waived off interviewers by adding:

"Just say, if you want to, that old Jim, as a manager, will continue to give the best he's got as he always did as a player—and maybe I'll know more of the correct answers for you next time."

National League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	54	31	.635
New York	53	34	.609
Pittsburgh	44	40	.524
St. Louis	44	41	.518
Boston	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	39	49	.423
Cincinnati	34	49	.410
Philadelphia	34	54	.386

Results July 24
Boston 9, Pittsburgh 8.
Chicago 12, New York 3.
St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 7.
Philadelphia 13, Cincinnati 11.

Results July 25
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 13, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 1.
New York 5, Chicago 0.

Robin Wins Again in Cup Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 26—Racing over a 30-mile course, Robin, a Class Q 25-rater, won another leg on the famous Puritan Cup off this port Saturday, marking the first time in history the trophy has been won four times by the same yacht. Robin won this year's race by 5m. 22s. over Harold S. Wheelock's Cara Mia.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Game at Kennedy's, Mass. Ave. — PRESS 2250

And Talking of [illegible] Rowing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England—With the schoolboys of Tabor Academy, U. S. A., holders of numerous for the most coveted of all British rowing prizes, the Grand Challenge Cup, here next year [illegible] Thames Cup for the second successive year with consummate ease in the Royal Regatta recently concluded—British oarsmen and coaches are looking askance at one another and saying, what is wrong with British rowing just now?

It is certainly timely to pose that question, because at this year's Henley, as usual, oarsmen and scullers from abroad went walking away with all the major trophies. The Grand Challenge Cup, competed for by eights known to be stepping the Thames Cup, for eights [illegible] counted sufficiently speedy to [illegible] for the "Grand," and the [illegible] Sculls, world-famous [illegible] single scullers.

Last year, when [illegible] inated the scene, the [illegible] Cup for four-oar crews [illegible] as well, so there would [illegible] saying the fact that [illegible] tors come here [illegible] of a little something that the others haven't got. What is it?

For what my opinion may be worth, or very nearly as little as that, I submit the answer is "greater physical fitness." In other words, the visitors are better [illegible] not in the technical sense, with reference to the way they handle their blades and to their body movements in the boat, but in the plain, hard athletic sense.

Catch Unimpressive

The Tabor Academy boys provide an admirable illustration of my point. They were a crew of husky young giants, who made British schoolboys look as if they were still in the kindergarten. They did not have the refinements of rowing style that we in Britain are accustomed to assess rather highly. Their "catch" as the blades entered the water was most unimpressive, as a crew they were far from "pretty" and their motive power appeared to come from a mighty heave in the middle of the stroke, carried on into a long, hard, leaning-back finish.

But what did all that matter. The Tabor lads rowed the way their coaches like them to row, and, had they been schooled in other methods, the result of their races here would no doubt have been just the same. For they were absolutely fit and laid every ounce onto the oar with the full capacity to keep on doing it until the very last stroke.

As a matter of fact, their style of rowing was an asset to them at Henley this year, for there was a heavy head wind here most of the time, and the powerful drive at the finish of the Americans' stroke carried them into it very well.

Only once in the regatta did Tabor have to row really hard—in the Thames Cup final against the "B" crew of one of the strongest Thames tideway clubs, London Rowing Club. And in this the result was in doubt only for a mile of the 1 mile 550 yards course. At that point London, which had had a hard race with a Jesus College (Cambridge) crew earlier in the day, made a big but unsuccessful effort to get on terms.

The Americans went off at a faster rate of striking—41 to 39 in the first minute—and led by a third of a length at the end of half a mile, covered in 2m. 9s. At the mile post there was only a few feet in it, and the crowd rose on the tip-toe of excitement to cheer London's spirit. But Tabor was ready for that, resisted it sternly, and opened up a new lead of one length before the finish. The winners' time was 7m. 31s.

Previous to that race Tabor Academy had defeated Imperial College Boat Club by two lengths in 7m. 46s., Twickenham R. C. easily in 7m. 47s., Reading R. C. by three lengths in 7m. 39s., Westminster Bank R. C. by one length in 7m. 56s.

Tabor Academy, the only non-British rowing entry that has provided a winning crew for the Thames Cup twice in succession—was represented in the final by the following: Bow, C. G. Sage, 163 lbs.; No. 2, R. C. Palmer, 159 lbs.; No. 3, E. C. Clark, 178 lbs.; No. 4, R. C. Hills, 186 lbs.; No. 5, W. C. Billings, 181 lbs.; No. 6, W. B. Dewhurst, 161 lbs.; stroke, Clinton Sprague, 159 lbs.; coxswain, F. H. Sears, 119 lbs.

The Grand Challenge Cup was taken away from Henley by the Ruderverein Wiking of Germany, and the prize thrown for the German crew [illegible] not any [illegible] Pair of [illegible] German [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] would have [illegible] half-length [illegible] after [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in the Ladies' Plate against a splendid crew from Jesus College, Cambridge. Why should they be able to anyway? Their last stroke took them to victory by half a length in 7m. 32s. This must be accounted a fast time, for during this magnificent race—as during nearly the entire four days of the regatta—a strong wind blew straight down the course from the winning post to the starting point. This put record-breaking out of the question. Except in the matter of quantity of racing. On the first day the management broke all previous records in that respect by deciding no fewer than 46 races between 11 o'clock in the morning and 6:30 in the evening.

The final for the Diamond Sculls was expected to produce a terrific race between the Austrian, Josef Hasenöhrl, runner-up in the Olympic championship last year, and the less polished but very powerful James Coulson of the Argonaut Rowing Club, Canada. But—alas! the final produced instead an anti-plimax, for Coulson made an error of steering and, at the quarter-mile post, where he was leading by about half a length, he hit with one of his sculls the booms that define the course. By the time he had sorted himself out, Hasenohrl was so far ahead, paddling easily and taking a breather, that Coulson's subsequent exhausting efforts were clearly a forlorn hope. Hasenohrl's time fas 9m. 12s.

Pinches Beats Bates

The United States representative, R. W. Bates, of Cambridge Boat Club, was beaten in the first round by Pinches, who won the heat easily in 8m. 58s. Of the other overseas entrants not yet mentioned, E. C. Branco of Brazil was eliminated in Heat 2 by Bradley—one length in 10m. 9s. G. von Opel of Germany beat T. H. Tyler, Thames R. C., by six feet in 9m. 13s., and then lost to Hope, easily, in 8m. 39s., and C. A. Campbell of the Don R. C., Canada, lost to Jackson by 2¼ lengths in 8m. 11s.

As a social function, the 1937 Henley was, of course, a great success, even though the constancy of a blustering wind and the inconstancy of the sun took from the regatta some of its customary air of peace and contentment. Really hot sunshine is required for the full enjoyment of Henry as one reclines at ease in a punt.

There are spasmodic bursts of cheering as the races go by, but at other times Henley (in proper weather conditions) is a sort of intermittent reveris. With music. Always music—from the band on the "exclusive" lawn of the Stewards' enclosure, from a pontioon of "punkers," or faintly from the portable radio sets and gramophones that entertain moored punt parties. Truly, may it be observed in a double sense, if not a treble, that at Henley

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says (in the words of a popular dance tune):

(Drawn by John A. May)
"Swing is in the air."

Wilmer Allison Takes Permanent Possession of the Longwood Bowl

Climaxing six days of lawn tennis, the curtain fell Saturday on the Longwood Cricket Club's 45th annual invitation tourney for one of tennis's most coveted prizes — the Longwood Bowl.

Wilmer Allison, twice winner of a leg on the Bowl—in 1935 and 1934—and seeded No. 1 this year, had little difficulty in downing Gilbert Hunt of Washington, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4. Having predicted at the time of the opening round that he would see early elimination due to an injury, the veteran from Austin, Texas, played one of Hunt's greatest weaknesses—his inability to last, and took permanent possession of the eighth Bowl.

Heavy Racket

Dropping the opening set at 2—6, Allison seemed content to run the Capital City youth from one side of the back-court to the other. Using a 17½-ounce racket, way above average, which had been specially loaded with lead, young Hunt tired noticeably as he tried to return his opponents' baseline corner shots.

In the second and third sets Allison displayed the finest tennis he has shown since that memorable September afternoon at Forest Hills when he beat Fred Perry in the semifinal round of the national singles. Relying more on his ability to out-maneuver his younger opponent, Allison would place sizzling drives to Hunt's backhand corner and follow up with deadly smashes at the net.

The second and third sets Allison won almost at will, 6—3, 6—0, as Hunt seemed to go to pieces. Double faulting and not seeming to care enough about a return shot to really try, Hunt was easy pickings for the veteran. It was in the fourth and final set that Hunt, realizing it was his last chance, set his back to the wall and started strongly, but the rally came too late. The veteran Texan's cool play and superior court knowledge was the deciding factor as he placed the ball down the side lines with a precision that missed being out only by inches.

Mrs. Van Ryn Wins

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, also of Texas, won in straight sets over Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn. Miss Pedersen had a much stronger attack and played a wonderful game, but like the Allison-Hunt fray, the [illegible] knowledge of the veteran Mrs. Van Ryn was a decisive factor that [illegible] for much for the younger girl.

The women's doubles was won by Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Katharine Winthrop, both local players and [illegible] No. 1, when they downed Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston and Norma Taubele of New York. The outstanding play of Mrs. Fabyan at net counted for many alley placements.

In the men's doubles final, five sets were needed. Robert Harman and Gilbert Hunt finally emerged victors over George Toley and Vernet Mansen, West-South players respectively, 5—7, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

In the final match of the day, the mixed doubles, the two Texans, Allison and Mrs. Van Ryn, teamed to [illegible] with a good [illegible] two-set match [illegible] Barstow, [illegible] of California, and Paul Guilbert, former Ohio [illegible] star, 7—5, 6—3.

Class A Baseball League Planned

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26 (AP)—Plans for a class A or B baseball league for the spring of 1938 were launched here last night at a conference of representatives of the St. Louis Cardinals, Rochester Red Birds of the International League and Judge James R. Dooley, local sportsman.

Backed by executives of eight unnamed major league clubs, it is hoped to put farm teams in eight of the following cities: Providence, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Worcester, New Britain, Pittsfield, Manchester, N. H., Bridgeport, Waterbury and Lowell.

Seven boys who have been trying out at the Cards baseball camp in Cranston, R. I., signed contracts with the Rochester club last night. They are: Peter McGarry, Providence; Stan Wosniak, Johnston, R. I.; Matthew Surkont, Pawtucket; Johnnie Walsh, Cranston; Alphonse Bielan, Norwood, Mass.; Austin O'Donnell, Providence; Al Nerbonne, Pawtucket, and Johnnie Rodgers, Providence.

Surkont is hailed as a possible second "Bob Feller" and left for Rochester yesterday, while Rodgers agreed to go to Cambridge, Md., to finish out the present season.

Newton Pro Leading Rangeley Open Golf

RANGELEY, Maine, July 26 (AP)—Fifty-two eastern pro and amateur golfers drove today into the second round of a 54-hole $900 Rangeley Lakes open tourney.

The Country Club links provided the setting for the morning 18; after lunch the field, headed by Charles MacAndrew, Newton, Mass., pro, and amateur R. L. Turner, Brockton, Mass., was to move to the Mingo Springs course.

MacAndrew, New England open king five years ago, and Turner carded 66's yesterday, two under par for the Rangeley Lakes Hotel course. Pete Moran, Damariscotta pro, was one stroke behind. Tied at 68 were Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester, the Massachusetts open champ, and Harry Nettleblatt, Worcester, New Hampshire open king.

By a Staff Photographer
Wilmer Allison of Texas
He Retired Eighth Bowl Put Up by Longwood C. C.

H.-Y. Tennis Team Defeats Visitors In Trophy Series

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26 (AP)—The Harvard-Yale tennis team yesterday defeated England's Oxford-Cambridge net stars, 11 to 10, to bring to a close a three-day, international intercollegiate tournament.

The Prentice Cup, awarded annually to the winner of the tournament, will remain in America for the sixth time as a result of the Harvard-Yale victory.

Showing a complete reversal of their early form which allowed the English visitors to begin the final round matches with a slight lead, the American collegians won five of their six morning matches.

The final outcome of the tournament hinged upon the last doubles match of the day in which Howard Stephens and Norman Dalrymple of Yale upset R. C. Riseley and W. H. Earle of Oxford, 6—3, 6—1.

Riseley, previously unbeaten in two days of singles play, won his first set, 6—4 over Clark Richards of Yale, but lost the match as the American star rallied to take the next two sets 7—5, 6—3.

Anderson of Oxford teamed up with Zarfi of Cambridge to defeat Lowman and Burt of Harvard 8—7, 6—4 in the next to the last doubles match, bringing the tournament totals to 10-all. The Stephens-Dalrymple victory, however, gave the Americans the final edge. The sumary:

Singles

Clark Richards (Yale) defeated R. C. Riseley, Oxford, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.
[illegible] defeated C. T. [illegible], 6—3, 6—2.
J. D. Anderson (Oxford) defeated George T. Lowman (Harvard) 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.
Norman Dalrymple (Yale) defeated J. N. Wharton (Cambridge) 6—2, 6—4.
David S. Burt (Harvard) defeated W. H. Earle (Oxford) 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles

Anderson and Earle (O. and C.) defeated Lowman and Burt (Harvard) 6—7, 6—4, 8—6.
Knott and Wharton (Cambridge) defeated Richards and Dorson (Y. and H.), 6—3, 6—4.
Stephens and Dalrymple (Yale) defeated Riseley and Earle (Oxford) 6—3, 6—1.

Other Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Gene Sarazen's 290 total for 72 holes wins $10,000 Chicago open golf tournament; Horton Smith and Ky Laffoon card 291's to trail winner by a stroke, as Sarazen shoots 75 for final round.

MELVILLE VILLAGE, N. H.—Ed Peterson, 22-year-old Harvard senior from Watertown, Mass., defeats Mark Stuart of New York, 2 and 1, to take Bald Peak golf tourney title; Stuart beats Ray Lenehan, Providence, R. I., 4 and 3 in semifinals, and Peterson downs Chuck Seldon, Greenwich, Conn., 2 and 1.

NEW YORK—John McDiarmid, Ft. Worth, Texas, shades Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, to take eastern clay court singles championship, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3; Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, and Ramsay Potts, Memphis, Tenn., win doubles title by downing McDiarmid and Paul Newton, Berkeley, Calif., 7—5, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3.

DETROIT—Phil Gottron, Fremont, Ohio, wins amateur title in international trapshooting tournament with 199 out of 200 targets; Phil Miller, Frenchlick Springs, Ind., takes all around championship with a record of 683 hits out of 700 targets and Earl Thompson, Peoria, Ill., wins open title by breaking 199 out of 200 targets.

NEWARK, N. J.—Buster Logan, North Arlington, N. J., wins national senior dirt track bicycle title in one-mile race.

ADENAU, Germany—Rudolf Caracciola, driving Mercedes-Benz, wins Germany's Grand Prix automobile race; Bernd Rosemeyer, winner of Vanderbilt Cup race at Roosevelt Raceway, July 5, is third.

SYRACUSE—Lloyd (Whitey) Moore pitches no-hit game as Syracuse Chiefs shade Jersey City Giants, 1-0, in second game of doubleheader; Moore fans four, walks three, in International League game.

CINCINNATI—John Lindmeier, Oak Park, Ill., wins first national A. A. U. amateur horseshoe pitching championships with ringer average of 97⅛ per cent.

Former Yale Star Wins

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26 (AP)—Freddy Allen, former Yale star, won the first annual Monroe golf invitation tournament here yesterday afternoon by defeating Jack Tucker of Brook-Lea, a newspaper reporter, by 3 up in the finals.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26—For the first time in the 50 years of Seabright invitation lawn tennis tournaments, the committee has had to pass over the usual 32 entrants in the men's singles, due to the unusual developments among our younger players, under the stimulation afforded by the United States Lawn Tennis Association in affording professional coaching to promising players, and the pressure of the more successful youngsters for an opportunity to try out their knowledge against prominent players. So this tourney saw 50 players listed, with morning matches, also an innovation for them, starting at 10 o'clock. This is in addition to the 32 women singles players, most of whose first-round matches were played at the same time.

Robert Riggs, the young Californian, who created such a sensation last year on his first trip East that he was placed fourth in the National ranking, will make his first appearance of the season in eastern tournament play in this tournament. He drew a bye in the first round at the top of the draw.

He was a member of the tryout squad at Forest Hills for the Davis Cup team, but when the travelers were finally selected, went West, and has been playing around in the clay-court circuit, going as far West as Denver, Colorado.

But he is now all set for his attempt to qualify for next year's team, and as always, Seabright success counts for much in the endeavor. Five other first-ten players were seeded in the draw, which reads like a Who's Who of National ranking players, with only the Davis Cup team among the absentees.

Allison Entered

Wilmer L. Allison, unranked last year, but No. 1 in 1934 and 1935, was listed second in the middle of the draw, while Gregory S. Mangin, No. 5; John McDiarmid, No. 7, last year's winner, Charles R. Harris, No. 8, and Joseph R. Hunt, No. 9, are the others selected.

Other former leaders also unranked last year, are Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Frank Shields, both with byes, while R. Norris Williams 2d, the veteran of at least half the period during which the tournament has been held, and a hero of brilliant victories on many occasions, is also present.

The international element, always present here, is composed of the six members of the Oxford-Cambridge team, J. D. Anderson, the captain, George T. M. Zarfi, R. C. Riseley, F. M. P. Knott, W. H. Earle, and J. H. Wharton, and the members of the Japanese Davis Cup team, Jiro Yamagishi and Fumiturou Nagano.

But it is the youngsters of the Junior Davis Cup squad, and other newcomers of the younger generation, who are responsible for the swarm. Gilbert A. Hunt, winner at Nassau, Ernest Butler, intercollegiate champion, Robert Harman, the pick of the Californians last season, Julius Heldman, National junior champion, to mention only a few are present early, and the second generation of oldtime Seabright finds a place in Hugh Auchincloss, son of the perennial treasurer, and former manager of the event.

Strong Woman Entry

The fair sex is also unusually strong this year, as Alice Marble and Carolin Babcock launch their campaigns for inclusion in the Wightman Cup team, while the pick of the group who fought out the tourney at Longwood last week, Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Helen Pedersen, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, a former regular, but missing and missed for several years, Gracyn Wheeler, Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Katharine Winthrop, and Dorothy Bundy, are all listed.

But naturally the chief interest on the distaff side is the debut in the United States of the Polish star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, with her remarkable record for the season of victories over practically all of our stars and those of England, with the lone exception of Dorothy Round. As the leading foreign entrant, she has been placed at the foot of the draw, with Miss Marble at the top, so that they will meet in the final, unless someone unexpected interferes. Another foreign player is Mrs. Tokuko Nakano, the wife of the Japanese player, who was among those present at Longwood, but may find herself in better form here.

Allison Advances

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26 (AP)—Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, moved into the second round of the 50th annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club today with a straight-set triumph over William Robertson, of Pasadena, Calif., 7—5, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, third-seeded New York veteran, was beaten in an upset today by G. T. M. Zarafi of the Oxford-Cambridge University touring net team, in a first-round match, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish net star, celebrated her debut on American turf by defeating Edith Clark of Washington, 6—1, 6—0, as the women's field started play.

Blonde Alice Marble of San Francisco, national champion and winner here in 1936, joined Miss Jedrzejowska in the second round by eliminating Millicent Hirsh, slender New Yorker, 6—1, 6—0.

Marilynn McRae, Little Rock, Ark., won from Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston by default.

Yale Defeats English Golf Union

WOODHALL SPA, Eng., July 26 (AP)—Yale University's touring golf team defeated the English Golf Union team 3 matches to 2 yesterday. Of the five foursomes played, each won two and the other was halved. Yale won the only singles match.

Pitching Staff Of Bees Steals Show in Majors

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The Boston Bees and their remarkable pitching staff were the whole show in the big leagues during the week, despite the heavy hitting of the St. Louis Browns and Washington Senators, and the Chicago Cubs' continued National League pace.

Despite the almost total absence of any heavy batting punch, the Bees won all seven of their games during the week exclusively by the top pitching performance in the big show this year.

In 63 innings, their flingers allowed the skimpy total of 43 hits and 12 runs, about six hits and less than two runs per game. The feat was all the more surprising in that the Bees met only first division clubs, the Cardinals and the Pirates.

Second to them in the won-and-lost column in the National League for the week were the Chicago Cubs, whose two-out-of-three from the Giants kept them two games in front of the loop. Over in the American League, the top performers, despite the clouting of the Nats and Browns, were the Detroit Tigers and Chicago White Sox, each with five victories in seven starts.

No other club in either circuit was able to challenge the Browns' hitting supremacy for the week. Given a new manager in mid-week, when Rogers Hornsby was deposed in favor of Sunny Jim Bottomley, the Brownies belted out 117 hits in nine games. The Senators with 101, the Yankees with 98, the Tigers with 91, and the Cardinals with 87 trailed in that order.

Detroit's apparently was the most timely hitting, for the Tigers scored 63 runs to lead both loops for the week, the Yanks were second with 61, followed by the Browns with 59 and the Senators with 57. Topping the National League were the Cincinnati Reds, who scored 47 times, but still were able to win only three of seven games.

The Yankees regained the top in their homer - hitting specialty, knocking 17 homers out of the lot, compared to the 12 for Detroit and the nine for the Reds, who topped the National League.

Defensively, the Bees were the whole show, outdoing even the Cubs, who allowed only 21 opposition scores. Next the Cleveland Indians and Philadelphia Athletics, with four errors each, and the Red Sox, White Sox and Cubs with five apiece, were the leaders. The Brooklyn Dodgers fell apart with 23 in eight games.

Standings for the week, showing games won and lost, runs, hits, errors, opponents' runs and home runs for each club:

American League

	W	L	R	H	E	OR	HR
Detroit	5	2	63	97	6	49	12
Chicago	5	2	48	78	5	43	3
Washington	5	3	57	102	9	48	9
New York	5	4	61	98	14	34	17
Cleveland	3	4	47	91	8	44	6
Boston	2	4	43	86	7	45	9
Philadelphia	2	5	42	77	4	55	7
St. Louis	2	5	59	101	13	57	7
Pittsburgh	3	5	34	80	5	49	3

National League

	W	L	R	H	E	OR	HR
Boston	7	0	47	63	2	21	4
Chicago	5	2	34	63	3	29	3
Cincinnati	3	4	47	74	10	47	6
New York	3	4	41	71	8	41	5
*Brooklyn	2	4	31	61	6	39	4
Philadelphia	2	5	37	67	11	49	3
St. Louis	2	5	37	67	11	49	3
Pittsburgh	3	5	34	66	8	49	3

*Played one tie game

Nicholson Arrives For Cup Contests

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Charles E. Nicholson, designer of the British challenger, Endeavour II, of the America's Cup races, arrived in the Queen Mary today and predicted a close contest in the big yacht races beginning Saturday off Newport.

"Definite progress has been made on both sides," he said. "We are hopeful but not prophetic. The more I hear of the Ranger (Harold S. Vanderbilt's defender) the more impressed I am because he has won every race. The Ranger is definitely better to the windward than the last of the American yachts. Endeavour II is also definitely better to the windward and it probably indicates we will have a decent match."

The British Wightman Cup team also arrived in the Queen Mary to compete in the Forest Hills invitation tennis championships, Aug. 20-21, and the United States nationals, Sept. 2-12. Members of the team are Kay Stammers, Evelyn Dearman, Joan Ingram, Freda James, Mary Hardwick and Margot Lumb.

American League	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	37	.575
Chicago	53	34	.609
Detroit	50	33	.602
Boston	45	36	.556
Cleveland	41	40	.506
Washington	35	46	.432
St. Louis	27	57	.321
Philadelphia	24	58	.293

Results July 24
Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 6, New York 5.
Washington 6, St. Louis 5.
Washington 6, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia at Detroit (Postponed).

Results July 25
Boston 4, Cleveland 1.
New York 12, Chicago 11.
Chicago 7, New York 6.
Detroit 12, Philadelphia 9.
Washington 14, St. Louis 12.
Washington 15, St. Louis 6.

Amusements

BOSTON

HELD OVER! 2ND WEEK!
Cool KEITH MEMORIAL
2 BIG FEATURES
Farewell
WESTERN FRONT—
HAS YOUTH and LOVE!
ROAD BACK
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Plus
"THE LADY ESCAPES"

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Scarlet Motor Lorry

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

When Grandmother came to stay she always thought of the very nicest things to do.

One lovely morning, while they were all sitting round the sunny table having breakfast, she asked Peter if he would take her to the best toyshop in Wingfield because she wanted to buy something special. Wingfield was seven miles from the country house where Peter lived with his father and mother, but a bus took you there if you waited for it at the cross-roads. So after breakfast they put on their things.

"It must be a very good toyshop," said Grandmother, as she and Peter jogged backward and forward on the seat of the bus.

Peter nodded his head. He knew of one in the principal street, where the toys were specially grand and fine. He wondered what kind of toy Grandmother wanted to buy, and who she was going to buy it for, but he thought, perhaps, it wouldn't be very polite to ask.

"Now," said Grandmother, as they went through the door into the toyshop, "you can choose whatever you like."

Peter gave a little gasp. The present was for him!

He stood quite still. Toys of every kind and size pressed upon him, all bright and shining.

A young lady assistant came forward. She seemed to know at once the very thing Peter wanted, and wheeled it out for Grandmother to see. It was a scarlet motor lorry, with a place for the driver to sit and work the pedals in front, and enough room behind to carry quite a lot of things. It had shining lamps, and rubber tires, and a number plate just like a real motor-lorry.

The First Ride

The young lady said she would send it by the afternoon delivery, and then Grandmother and Peter left the shop and walked out into the sunshine again.

Never in his life had Peter felt so gloriously happy. He jumped along the shining pavements whistling a gay tune and swinging his arms.

The lorry arrived about tea time, and was unpacked in the hall. Even before the packing was taken off Peter could smell the delicious newness of the paint and the rubber. It looked finer than ever, he thought, and took it into the garden at once to see how it would go.

He was just stepping into the seat when he heard someone calling to him and there, coming up the drive, was Denis.

Denis was a little older than Peter. He was rather a clever boy, and read books that had no pictures in them.

"Hello!" said Denis. "What's that?"

"A motor lorry," said Peter.

Denis came up and examined it.

"It's only a toy," he said. "You have to pedal it yourself. It hasn't got an engine."

Peter didn't say anything. He suddenly felt very hot, but it wasn't the sun. It was a sort of horrid, angry feeling that ran up his back, and slipping into the driver's seat, and gripping the steering-wheel, he pedaled himself away, and did not stop until he and the lorry were well hidden among the trees beyond the kitchen garden.

It was cool and shady among the trees. The birds were singing as if they were pleased to see him. It didn't really matter what Denis said, he told himself. It didn't really matter.

And then, from somewhere in the direction of the house, he heard his father's voice, and triumphantly he pedaled forth to meet him.

"My word!" said his father, when he saw the lorry. "My word!"

Peter ran it round in a circle with great speed. "It goes as quickly as an engine, doesn't it?" he cried.

"Quicker, if anything," said his father.

"I'm going to keep it in the shed and pretend the shed's a garage," said Peter. "And I'm going to load it with soil from the wood to make a garden on the bare patch at the back."

But when the next day came it was wet, and the day after that it was wet again, and it was not until the third day that the sun came out and poured its full strength down on the countryside.

It was very hot everywhere—even on the shady side of the house—and when Peter said he was going to the woods to load his lorry with soil, his mother said she thought it would be better to wait until the afternoon when it might be cooler. So he had to be patient a little longer, and then, just as he was about to start, the telephone bell rang.

The Hunt for Denis

"How strange!" he heard his mother saying. "No, he hasn't been here. Yes, I will certainly let you know if he comes," and she replaced the receiver.

"Denis is missing," she told Peter. "He went mushrooming before breakfast this morning and hasn't come home. His father is searching for him in the car."

Peter didn't say anything. He hadn't seen Denis since the day the motor lorry had arrived. He hadn't wanted to.

Then he shouldered his spade and made his way to the shed, and putting the spade in the back of the lorry he pedaled down the drive to the road. The woods lay to the right, and he was just about to start in that direction when something stopped him.

Denis had gone mushrooming, and the special mushroom field was over to the left, up the narrow lane that ran behind the farm. He and Denis had discovered it by accident a few weeks ago. It was a rough, hilly lane, and not half as good as the road for lorries; besides he wanted so badly to get the soil and start to make the garden, and tomorrow might be wet again.

He paused for a moment longer and then, very slowly, turned the steering-wheel round to the left and pedaled off in the direction of the mushroom field.

At the End of the Lane

Everything was very quiet that sunny afternoon; the cows were standing knee deep in the pond by the roadside, and the white pigeons at the farm were cooing contentedly on the porch. Where the lane left the road there was a board which said, "No Way For Motors," but Peter did not heed it, and headed the lorry up the rutted track.

It was very bumpy, and he soon began to feel extremely hot. The spade kept rattling about, and once it fell out altogether and he had to stop and put it back again. But at last he reached the gate which led into the mushroom field. He was sure he had found the right one because he could see broken, creamy colored stalks lying about in the short grass. But there was no sign of anyone there, so he decided to go on a bit further.

The lane was so rough after this that he had to push the lorry, but at length he reached an open stretch of grass where the cool air blew into his face. There, sitting on a little hillock was Denis.

"Oh, Peter! I say, how splendid!" Denis cried. But he didn't get up.

The Lorry to the Rescue

"It's this silly old shoe," he continued. "The sole has come right off and I can't fix it on again. I tried to walk without it but the stones were too sharp. Then I tried hopping, but—"

"I've got the lorry with me. I'll motor you home!" Peter broke in.

"There's plenty of room at the back if you hold the spade," he said as Denis got in.

It wasn't an easy journey, but the brake was strong, and by going slowly and carefully, and avoiding the ruts and holes, they finally found themselves on the road.

"I'm awfully hungry," Denis said. "I've had no breakfast and no lunch, and I expect tea will be over by the time I get back." He leaned his chin on his knees. "I suppose they'll be wondering where I am," he went on. "How did you know I was there?"

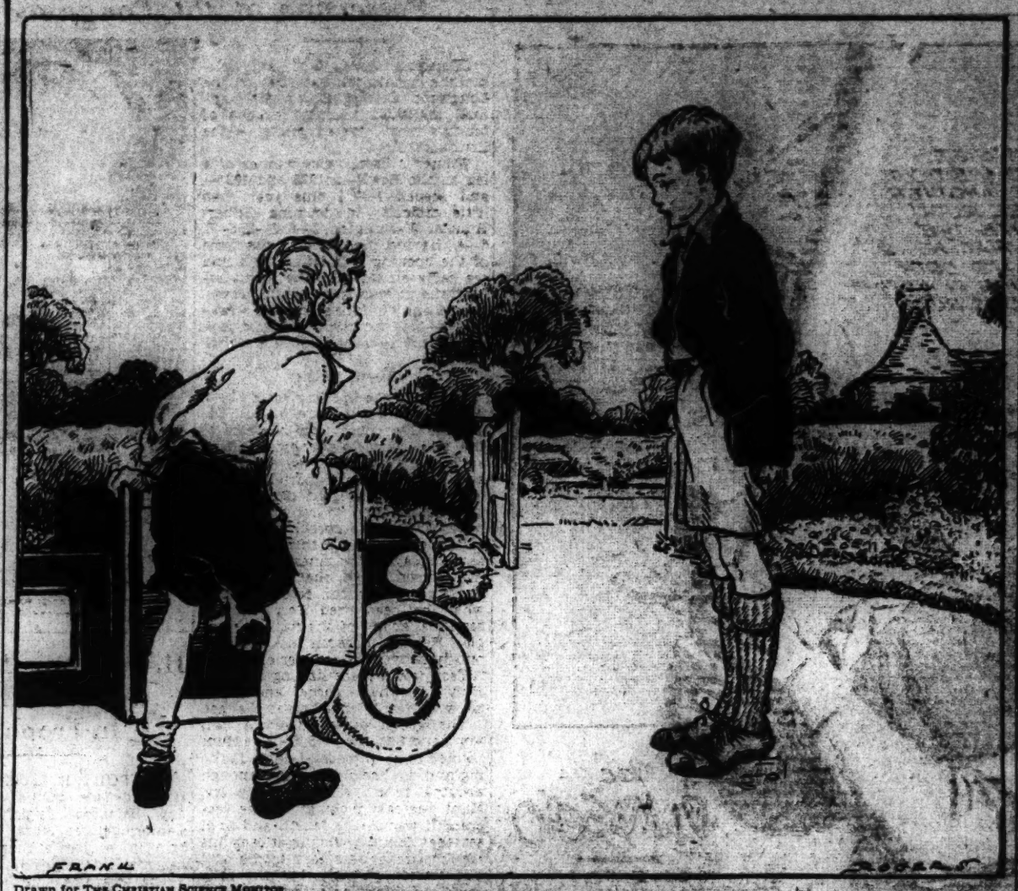
"They said you were mushrooming," Peter replied, "so I had guessed you had gone to our field."

They spoke no more until they reached Denis's house.

"I say," Denis began a little awkwardly as he got out, "I say—"

But Peter, pretending not to hear, was already speeding down the road.

Denis stood on the pavement waving his hand until the lorry was out of sight, hoping Peter would turn his head. And then, with one shoe on and one shoe off, he hobbled into the house.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hello!" said Denis, "Whatever is that?"

Holiday Reading

Very little people need books on their summer vacations just as much as they need pails and toys. The shelves of book stores and libraries are crowded with so many attractive titles that often it is a puzzle to know just which books one shall choose.

To help in the selection of books that children will most enjoy, the Boys' and Girls' Library, of Newton, Massachusetts, has issued an attractive pamphlet with a list of titles for very little folk. We are sharing some of them with you below, hoping that you will have many happy hours reading these stories and looking at the lovely illustrations published with them.

At Any Time of Day

Elephant Twins, by Inez Hogan.
Johnny Crow's Garden, by Leslie Brooke.
Ming and Mehitable, by Helen Sewell.
Molly and Michael, by Florence Bourgeois.
Mother Goose Picture Book, by Blanche and Elmer Hader.
Pedro and the Twins, by Helen Sandoval.
The Story About Ping, by Marjorie Flack.
Three Japanese Mice, by Lois Lignell and Bess Pinchorn.
Wanda Gag's Story Book, by Wanda Gag.
When the Root Children Wake Up, by Sibylle V. Olfers.
Xaminta, by Evans.
Blueboomers for Lucinda, by Frances Charles Sayers.
Cowboy Tommy's Roundup, by Sanford Tousey.
Down Along Apple Market Street, by Hall.
Five Little Friends, by Allen.
Marty Goes to Town, by Phillips.
Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman, by Constance Wiel Schram.
Rambles in Europe, by Peattie.
Robin and Jean in England, by Williams.
Robin and Jean in France, by Williams.
Robin and Jean in Italy, by Williams.
Sammy the Baby Seal, by St. Clair.

Fairy Tales, Laughter and Song

Book of Fables and Folk Stories, by Horace E. Scudder.
Chimney Corner Stories, by V. S. Hutchinson.
East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon, by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen.
Fairies and Chimneys, by Rose Fyleman.
Fairy Tales from the Swedish, by Djurklou.
Japanese Fairy Tales, by Williston.
Ferdinand, by Munro Leaf.
Giant Otto, by William Pene du Bois.
Otto at Sea, by William Pene du Bois.
Jonathan Bing and Other Verses, by Brown.
Mittens, by Clare Newberry.
Oak Tree House, by Gibson.
Picture Tales From the Spanish, by Ruth Sawyer.
Skookum and Sandy, by Richard Bennett.
The Fairy Fleet, by MacDonald.
The Old Nurse's Stocking-Basket, by Eleanor Farjeon.
Wind in the Willows, by Kenneth Grahame.
The Peter Rabbit Music Books, by Le Fleming.
Sing a Song of Seasons, by Carpenter.
The Songs We Sing, by Hendrik W. Van Loon.

The Goldfish

I think a baby sunbeam bright
Was out for a swim one day,
And, finding the water cool and green,
Just thought he'd stay and play.
So he grew a tail and some golden fins—
And a goldfish swam away!

MARIAN PARKER

In the Sand-Pile

The sand-pile's where *I* like to play!
I could be happy there all day!
I like to tunnel way down deep
Or pile it in a great big heap.

I like to build a castle grand,
And play I'm king of all the land.
I like to dig a little pond—
(Of sail-boats I am very fond!)

I fill it with my new tin pail,
And there's a lake where they can sail!
And sometimes, I just sift the sand,
And let it trickle through my hand.

I like to build a little town,
With streets and houses golden brown.
And lawns with trees and flowers,
And 'round it all put walls and towers.

And then I fill my sprinkling can,
And play that I'm the Weather Man,
And make the rain come pouring down
Upon my little sandy town,

Until it is all washed away—
(I'll build another one some day!)

MARIAN PARKER

A Brownie at Buckingham Palace

There was once a little girl who went into the forest to look for a Brownie. She wanted to take one home to her mother because she had heard that it was a very useful thing to have a Brownie in the house.

On the way she asked Mrs. Owl to help her, and Mrs. Owl said she must find a pool and repeat the words:

Twist me and turn me and show me the Elf.
I look in the water and there see ——

"What shall I see?" asked the little girl as Mrs. Owl broke off and shapped her eyes.

"The Brownie you want, of course," replied Mrs. Owl, "and its name will finish the rhyme."

So the little girl found a pool and repeated:

I look in the water and there see—
and there see—myself!

And then the little girl understood that the Brownie she was to take home was really herself and that she could begin right away to do the lovely things that all Brownies do.

One of the latest little girls to become a Brownie is Princess Margaret, who lives at Buckingham Palace. She, too, will wear the Brownie uniform and learn her Promise and do her Good Turns and have just as much fun as any other Brownie.

She has already paid a visit to the Girl Guide Shop, which is close to her home, to be measured for her uniform, and her beautiful Coronation robes will all be packed away because they would be of no use at all for rope-climbing or running relay-races or going treasure-hunting.

First of all she will learn to salute and dance in a ring, singing:

We're the Brownies. Here's our aim:
Lend a hand and Play the Game.

Then she will learn to put her finger between her lips and make the Brownie call—

Tu-whit-tu-whoo-oo-oo-o-o-o-O O O!

And then she will repeat her Promise:

"I promise to do my best to do my duty to God and the King" (only she will want to say "to God and Daddie"), "and keep the Law of the Brownie Pack. To help other people every day, especially those at home."

The next thing that Princess Margaret will hear about (if she does not already know it) will be the story of the Union Jack and the right way of flying it. Then she will learn all sorts of useful things, such as darning socks, laying the table, and making milk puddings; also, however difficult a job may be, to tackle it with a smile.

What a splendid thing it will be for Buckingham Palace to have its very own Brownie!

In a Berry Patch

As I gathered berries,
I did not see
Big Brother Bumble
Till he spoke to me
In his deep bass hiss,
Plain as could be:
"Don't come too close!
Why, can't you see
I'm sipping honey?
Don't bother me!"
All right, Big Brother Bumble
Bee!

HELEN BIXBY

Hunt the Slipper

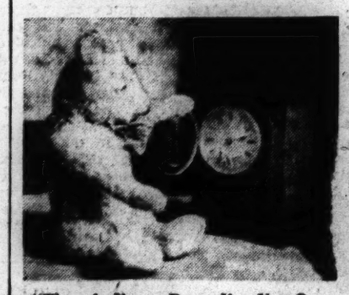
Here is Cinderella's slipper put carefully away to await the coming of the Prince with its fellow. When the Prince comes, Cinderella will have to make her way through this maze to get it. Can you find out what path she should follow?

Edward Bear Esq. Interviewed

"Good Morning. Interview? Oh, Certainly. Can Give You Two Minutes, While I Have My Sun Bath"

"This Is Me Having a Clean-Up. Margery—She Looks After Me, You Know—Has to Use Wet Water for Washing, but I Like It Best When It's Dry—Like This"

"Here Is Margery Teaching Me Lessons. A Chap Looks Rather Silly, Being Taught by a Girl. But I'm Not Really Paying Attention—I'm Thinking of That Honey Pot in the Kitchen"



"Though I'm a Bear, I'm Not One of Your Useless Bears. Sometimes I Wind Up the Clocks"

"This Is Me Typing Out the Facts—Er, the Bear Facts, of Course"

"Sometimes I Push the Pram Out, but I Don't Like Too Much Walking. I've Got Concertina Legs"

"Here's a Snap of Me and Margery Just Going for a Walk. I Don't Mind Walking With Her, Because I Can Hold Her Hand. Well, Cheerio, Everybody"

The Redwing's Journey

"Where have you been all the summer?" the Robin asked the Redwing, as he perched beside him on the fence.

"Across the North Sea lies a country called Norway," the Redwing answered, "and it is there that I spend the summer." Then he described the journey to his native country.

"Last spring," he said, "when the days began to grow longer in England I knew that the time had come to return to the country where I make my home and nest in the birch trees, so I set out with my companions on this journey.

"It was daylight when we started, but when it grew dark we were over the sea, flying very high. There was not much wind, but it was against us, and even at that height the air seemed heavy. Day and night we flew northwards. Sometimes there were black clouds above us and we were wetted with rain, then the rain would cease and the blackness pass, and we would find that we had dropped far down and were near the sea.

One night, I remember, it was a very quiet sea and the sky had grown clear, sprinkled with brilliant stars which were reflected below us, so that we seemed to be flying between two starry skies, one below and one above. At times those who were leading would utter cries to prevent the others from straggling, and from far and near there would come answering cries.

Sometimes as we flew my eyes would close. Then I would wake to find myself dropping, and would flutter and struggle to rise and overtake the others.

"At last a change came—a sudden sense of warmth. Instead of the moving, gleaming sea beneath us there was land, and we dropped like falling stones into the grass by the shore. Oh the joy to feel the ground under me; to fold my wings at last, and know that I was home."

Clearing skies and singing rails!

Today's people go places. They visit new scenes—enjoy new faces and points of view—become familiar with many facets of the world they live in. Be a today person. Let the hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor—especially in Tuesday and Friday papers—guide you to the best vacations you have ever known.

The Home Forum

The Grass

TENNYSON stopped to pluck a flower from the crannied wall and saw that its tiny perfection was as much a riddle as the universe itself. Blake, too, perceived that significance may be caught up in a microcosm, that it is possible

"To see a world in a grain of sand,
And heaven in a wild flower . . ."

But the nineteenth century was still well to the romantic side of reality. From their shrouded mountain-tops they might look down kindly upon primroses by the river's brim or fields of daffodils; but they were too far-sighted to discover the lowly realities under their feet. They never once saw the grass.

Other people, of course, simpler and more practical people, had not forgotten grass. The Hebrews, wandering with their flocks, knew its worth. To them the grain of millet seed and the wheat without tares and the stored harvest were symbols as beautiful as the flower in the wall. Throughout the Bible, flour and bread are not mere staples such as we buy in a store; they are sustenance, the reward of toil, the miracle of providence. The meaning of everything is mirrored in them. "For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past . . ." writes the Psalmist, and finds his simile at hand—"they are like grass which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth . . ."

For of all the things we take for granted in this world, is there any more surprising than the kingdom of the grasses? "The grass so little has to do," muses Emily Dickinson, "—a sphere of simple green—" So little, indeed! Only to carpet the world, to control climate, to hold the earth against wind and water, to feed all the creatures dwelling on earth, and to provide, incidentally, shelter, clothing, fuel, and even the material vehicle of thought—paper—for sundry peoples!

Without going far afield, without referring to bamboo houses and sod roofs and grass skirts, there is still a world of wonder in the grasses. A single continent like North America will show more than a thousand species of what we casually lump together as "grass." The tribe has settled everywhere, penetrated everywhere; it holds the land. Only by its omnipresence does it escape notice.

* * *

FIRST OF ALL come the farmer's grains: the wheat, rye, barley, and oats whose use long antedates history. Already in the days of *Piers Plowman*, English children were singing:

"Where oats, peas, beans, and barley grows
'Tis you nor I nor nobody knows . . ."

Already in the days of the Greeks it was an old, old story how Ceres searched with torches through the dark winter for those grain-seeds which would bring summer and plenty again. Pliny called barley the most ancient of foods; certainly the Egyptians cultivated it, and its whiskered heads have been found among the fabulous dim lake-dwellings of Switzerland. Northern people all across Europe prized their barley-cakes; for barley, like rye, will ripen in the short northern summer where wheat is delicate and unsure.

Rye, they tell us, is not so old; it goes back no further than the Bronze Age. Oats came up from Asia with that outlandish animal, the horse, serving to feed not only the steed but his Persian master as well. Rice—the staple food of whole nations—what is it but the simplest, least cultured of grasses? In the swamps of Wisconsin, wild-rice lifts the same feathery heads and angular leaves that delighted Chinese artists a thousand years ago. Wheat, on the other hand, is so old, so long cultivated and known to man, that its wild ancestor cannot be found anywhere now on the earth.

* * *

LAST KNOWN OF all is the New World grain, the maize which the first settlers reported back as "Indian corn" having grains "somewhat bigger than small peasen." You have the pure excitement of discovery in the account of a ship's crew in Virginia led by the Indians to great mounds, where the corn was stored like so much yellow gold, "and finer farre to us than the richest of gold."

These indeed are immemorial crops. But let us not forget the hay. As a matter of fact, the memory of mankind does go back beyond the discovery that grass may be dried and stored for fodder—back through what dreary winters without milk or butter or fresh meat! Though cattle have of late developed fantastic tastes for clover, alfalfa, and beans (that is to say, for pulse, the food of the Athenian philosophers), these are no more than companions of the grasses, and pile up in the mow well feathered with spikes of timothy and plumes of red-top.

"And then to dwell in sovereign barns,
And dream the days away—"

No wonder that Emily Dickinson wishes she were hay; for no fragrance in the world surpasses the dry, fresh smell of hay newly stored away in all its summer sweetness.

The grain goes to the mill, and the hay dries in the barn, but over the farmyard wall grow hundreds of other grasses as old and as fascinating. Crab-grass, manna-grass, witch-grass, nodding wild rye, canary, all the sedges and reeds, the wild pampas-grass of the plains, and the elegant striped ribbon-grass, and those sweetly scented, vanilla, and sweet vernal grass—what a kingdom is here if one will but consider and distinguish them! And though we no longer strew the clean-swept floors with them, nor distil (as Gerarde advised) a toilet-water for ladies from their juices, their usefulness continues.

"Wheat grows heavy, oats are airy,
Barley bows a graceful head,
Short and small shoots up canary—
Each of these is someone's bread;
Bread for man, or bread for beast,
Or at the very least
A bird's savoury feast . . ."

There is something to ponder in this; that our greatest source of food comes from this most insignificant growth.

* * *

EVEN THAT IS not the end of the story, because sustenance is not everything, and there is hardly a mortal delight to which grass does not contribute. If only there were time to catch all the memories of grass by the seashore, and grass along the brookside, of lying in deep meadow-grass, and of the neat green grass chinking the stones of the garden-walk. Is there not the whole feeling of summer in the first smell of the new-cut lawn? And after the lawn has been cut, so that the shadows of the trees lie patterned over its smooth carpet, it is time to walk out into the fields, to see the marsh-grass rippling like the sea in the wind, and to smell the fields of drying hay waiting for the fork. There you will see a spectacle as thrilling as any in this world, the fields of ripe grain, even in height, holding their slender heads upright, trembling in the air, threaded with shade and sunlight. Their ripe colour flames in the hot air—copper and honey-colour, and the colour of brass and the colour of rich red gold; the Greeks saw how it was and made the same word serve for wheat and flame. And so you had best ride home on the hay-wagon, mounting higher and inconceivably higher, as the waves of hay break over, like heavy surf, until lying on the top you have to duck for the maple bough in the lane.

And whether you lie on the fragrant wagon-load or on the cool turf, you may take a head of grass idly between your fingers and wonder at it. It is worth while to scrutinise the curious unnoticed flower, the furry dull-rose heads of canary, and the lavender anthers of timothy quivering around its cat-tail spike, like a filmy veil. The sharp leaves, folded about the slender stem, the tiny seeds, grooved and cleft and bearded according to delicate and invariable pattern, these are worth the trouble of regard; for in nature nothing is too small to be perfect.

ELISABETH WILDE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© H. W. Tattersall, London

AT NETHER WINCHENDON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

IT WOULD be a difficult matter to say which of the many counties in England possesses the most picturesque old cottages. They are as varied in character as the counties themselves, each district producing some typical specimens, built from materials at hand and in a way best suited to the climate.

The old Buckinghamshire homes are, for the most part, built of flint, with tiled roofs, tile-making being a simple process in a county where clay covers the chalky ground. They are full of color, graceful in contour, frequently half-timbered, and suggest in their outward lines the charm of the interior. Who that has let his eye travel over the broad base of a built-out chimney has not visualised the kindly depth of the hearth within? Or envisioned the fantastic structure of an attic room, while studying the curves of a dormer window? Or thought of the many workers who have gone forth from the low porch in the early hours of the morning, returning with the moon, and marking their comings and goings on the hollowed step below the door? Or fancied the joy of lying in some tiny space, close to an open window, listening to a nightingale singing in the quiet half light of summer?

Give me a thatched home, says one. Give me a home by the sea, says another. Give me a home on the curve of the windswept moor, says a third. Give me what I'm used to, say they all, and so find contentment.

Midsummer's Eve

Let the cricket sing; it is his hour,
There under the moon-drenched clouds of misty phlox,
Let him trace his thin sonata on a single string,
Let him sing, under his rocks.

And where ivy tendrils climb, sheathing the wall
With moon-silvered armor of leaf and leaf,
Do not disturb the white moth at his pantomime,
Fragile and graceful beyond belief.

In this hushed night, look upward at the arch of stars:
The glittering autograph of Hercules across the sky,
Cygnus flying eastward on his wings of light,
And Altair's brilliant golden eye.

Breathe deeply this calm air, this summer dark,
And while the cricket trills his invisible bow,
Here in this cool dew-scented garden share
Repose that stars and flowers know.

FREDERICK ESBRIGHT

שלום

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטען סיינס מאניטער")

לאמיר אין זיין אויבנאנם וועלן. סיס א טאל איז נישטאן צו איהר דאך שרעקאנד אז די חשך בעהאלט די ברעהוה צו קריכען זיך שרעד צו בעאורוילען אין איהר אייגענעם בעראבן בין זי וועט נעפינען פרידען. און צו שילדבען זי דער שלום און קנאפהייט נאמען זיך שלום אין קנאפהייט אין זיין אייגענעם וועג און ציהט. דיזע כעלוכטונג אין דער נעבענווארט פון דעם קריעקס שרעד טשיק, דאס אויסזיהען זיך פון דער ווייט, אין אסתין אין דעם ליכט איין נעך סיס שענעווינקן אז דאס איז אסקע דער ריכטיגער וועג. קען מען נים זאגען, אז מן קראאהרנעג עהליך צו דיזער איז מאקע א בליק פון דעם חוכליגען שטעדט וואס דער בלוכטער תליטר ישראל חשם פאר נעשטעלט פאר אונז אין זיין נעמאלקנונג און עס איז מעגליך פאר אונז יעצם צו שרעבען מיטין נאכ־ צין האדצען צו מאכן אונזער חלק יקרעד אויבער אין זיין אויבנאנם וועג פלאץ, כדי סיר זשלען פעריבערשטעדט, פרידען אויף דער עדה; צוויישען די מענשען גוטעם וויללן.

וואס פאר א בעשיהל פון השפענונג קומם צו אונז בשעת סיר אאנגען אן צו בעקוויסען די שהתויים פון דיזער היכלישער שטאדט, און וועז סיר לעזען בערדים שרעדים פון דיזער שטאדט אין דעם מעקסבוד פון קריסטענען סיינס (ד. ד.), „אהרע פעריבערן זשלען אויבנעמעגם צו דער ליבשטנקיים אין כבוד, אז אינדעליך אז אויסעדליך, ווייל אלעם איז גום, און קיין זאך קענען שרייבקסטען אין דיזער שטאדט וואס זשל בעשטופען ... שרעד מאכען צו א ליגען." מעגליכע שפרעכליכונג אוז נעבריכם צו עדעלען אונזער חלק און דעם בריעפען אויבעדוויי דוקלען און נאכשנאלען גוים דורכבענוהרען שלום, און אויך דער בעהרוה וואס זשל אונז שאפען שטארק חיים און מזה דורכבענוהרען וואס נאר עס ווערם דורכ־ בעשיהם ווערען, איז אסתין אין דעם נאר איין נע־ סיסט. סיר שענען דאס וויסען און אויסדרוקען אז דאס איז אמת, פערשיידענונג מון פוועס און כיוקל, וואס איז באזירט אויף דעם בישטענדיג שטאנ בעפע־ הינם אונז אלעמען אדויסצובריננען די שיינקייט פון רעכטער רעליגיון—דאס היימט די נעדאנקען פון פרידען.

א רייה שורות פון א ליבליכע הימנע לעזען זיך, אונזער נאם איז אין בעסיסט, דאס נעסיסטע וואס וואס סיר פערגעשטעלען:

אונאוויסשפרעכליכע פרייד זיין ליבע נישם אויס: לאזען די נאציאנען זיין אויפנם אין א פערשיידענוג נאמען ליבע.

איבער דער נאבעכר וועלם הויכם צו מאך נעפינען זיך אינדיווידועלען און פרעמדאהנציגקיים וועלכע שטרעבען אז עס זשל זיין שלום אין דער וועלם. די קריעג אין אלבאמיין חאם זיך אריינגעדרוננ אזוי שרעקליך, די זשאל כענשען וואס זי חאם צוגעבוהסען איז אזוי ישמעליך, די מחירישע מעלות פון דער מענש־ הייט אזוי דיסליך, אז עס לייגם זיך נאר נים אויפין נעדאנקם אז עס זשל וועז זיין אנאנדער קריעג. די מיטלען וואס די כענשליכע קרעפינדונג חאם ארויסנע־ בראכם, דזוך וועלכע מענשען קענען פערניכטען נאס נור זיערע נעזעלען, נאר אויך נאנצע שטעדט און דערמערך, זייענן אזוי בימפערם אז דער הכטם־נעזעצנער אינדיווידועל וויל אפילו זיי נים נעהאלטן אין שך־ כערהכם.

דערביבער קענען מיר זעהן אז דער ענטשער צו דיזער פראבלעמע ליגם אין דעם נעדאנקען פון די יחיניע, וועלכע שפרעכען אויסדרוקסטען די מעכטיגע פרינציפן זשל נעריכטיגדם וועלכע אויף דער וועלם. יעזוס, דער גרויסער לערערר, חאם בעזאגם (יוחנן 13:34), „א נייעם נעבאם גיב איך אייך, אז איהר זשלם אויך איינער דעם אנדערען ליבען; אזוי ווי איך חאב אייך נעליבם, אז איהר זשלם אויך איינער דעם אנ־ דערען ליבען." לענדער, שלעכטערים, ציוויליזיי־ מאכט חאבען נאר נים קיין חאפם וועז זיי ווערען נעווואונגען אויף דעם פרייז פון מענשליכע לעבענס, נייסטיג בילדונג און כוררי־חאפטיגע אונצופריקהיי־ מעגע פוחרוי צו נאם זייענן דערביבער דער אייניציגער ריכטיגער עבשטער צו די פראבלעמען וועלכע בעדרי־ סען אן אויסנאמאטיען וועלם.

די יחניגע וועלכע מאנגען אן צו פערשטעהן דזוך דער לעהרע פון קריסטשען סיינס, די קריסטליכע זויסקייאשאפט) אז קריעג טוט אויפהערען, בעדרייסען אויך אז אזא ארבייט מאכט זיך אן סיס דעם איבער־ ווינדעל. סערי בייקער עדדי, די עכטדקקרין פון נרינדערין פון דער קריסטשען סיינס בעוועגונג, שרייבם אויפין זיים 113 פון איהר בוך, „פערשידענע פרישפען". אזוי: „זיים פרעהליך און אין נוטען טומה; די קריעג טים זיך אליין איז בריוארטיג." עס איז נים נרינג אלע מאל צו בעפרייען זיך פון אלע שבדי־ מונגען פון דעם שטרבליכען נעמיטח, וואס וועלם אונז וועלען איינגרייפען. אז אונזערע אלע נעדאנקען בקהערען צו איהר. אזוי כימרע אוז דיזעס נעמיטח טים איהרע שבדיימונגען, וועלכע זי שטהלם פאר פאר אונז כמעם יעדען מאכמגם. שבדיימונגען פון בוים, בעשרענקונג, זינד, קראנקהיים, קנאפ, איינרוכם, ראנט, און נקמה, אז עס פערדרם אז סיר זשלען כסדר זיין מוגשר און אויסמערקזאם. כדי סיר זשלען קענען דיזע פאלשע נעדאנקען און שבדיימונגען בעזוי־ מיגען, מוז זיי אויסבייטען סים נומע און ריכמיגע נעדאנקען. וואס מעהרער סיר פרשגרעסירען, אין דער וועלם ארבייט. אלץ מעהרער בעצענקענען סיר די קריעגרישע מעלות פון פאלשע נעדאנקען. דערביבער איז עס נוייטיג אז סיר זשלען בעזיצען אן אכטין טיספן כאראקטער, כדי זיין זשלען זיך קענען צוואמפען צו דער קריסטלעכער ליבליכקייט וואס יעזוס חאם אויסנעדריקם.

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Nova Scotian Twilight

THE North mountain lies, a long, low ridge, cutting the horizon on the far side; its lower slopes checkered with pastures, orchards, and ploughed lands. No one, looking across the valley, would know that Wolfville, a sheltered cluster of house and garden, store and homestead, lies hidden under the edge of the hill. All that is visible is a vista of apple trees near at hand; and then rivers winding like silver serpents down to the smooth expanse of the Minas Basin. Cornwallis nearest, showing dark, reddish banks; then Cannard, and further yet, hidden Habitant. Across the water, Blomidon rears a blunt head, red by day, a mountainous shadow by night. Nearer Porter Point pushes out, with Kingsport, looking down into the water; nearer yet Starr's Point, dark with spruce. And then at low tide, flats, cool green in tone, with little eddying runlets sifting through; and at high tide the whole low-lying shore recedes and in its place is a smooth and shining sea, its background, most peaceful and beautiful, of coastline running out in a sheltering crescent into the distance, far behind Blomidon. Lovely by day, with night it takes on a mystery, and at the same time a glory, almost unbelievable.

Over the long ridge of the North mountain the sun sets just above a sweeping curve of the Cornwallis river. It reflects the colour of the evening sky, as the sun sinks behind the darkening line of hill; and the smooth bend of the stream becomes a coiled, sinuous shape of copper and flaming gold. As the light fades, Blomidon turns to steel grey, in strong outline against the magnificence of the sky. The tide is running out; distant hills are dim, almost shadowy, as the light fades. The sky deepens, a slip of primrose slides into vision against floating clouds glowing like the heart of a rose behind the ever darkening range. Higher still are streaks and splashes of luminous crimson, and again silver grey faintly threaded with mauve and aquamarine.

It darkens swiftly. The waters in the Minas Basin become liquid silver; and in the foreground, high above the valley, the spreading branches of twisted apple trees stand up black as ebony against rosy clouds of the dying sunset. Under the shadow of the orchard trees the vivid green of young grass deepens to the sombre tones of olivine or obsidian. One tall, wind-blown tree-top in the valley flings up a long branching spray like the fingers of a beckoning hand. Gradually the glory fades; westward the sky pales, but farther north the tide-swept shore gathers glory and becomes tinted with faint blush-pink; the water flows like rippling amethyst. Lights twinkle and gleam, away at Kingsport; and close at hand one or two houses show glowing lamplight, bright flashes accentuating the encroaching darkness. Now the rosy sky has changed to sureolin yellow, to faint lemon. No wind stirs. The air is cool and clear. North mountain is only a black shadow; but the river still reflects the jewels of night's sweeping robes and borders them with a band of gleaming silver braid.

Then a low breath of wind sighs across the valley, a clock strikes, slow and musical, nine long chimes, and the wind whispers a low, sweet welcome to the summer night.

F. M. R.

Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL over the world today individuals and organisations are working for peace. War has proved itself so horrible, the toll it has taken has been so lamentable, the bestial qualities of mankind have been so marked that another war seems unthinkable. The means that human invention has brought forth by which men can destroy not only their fellow men but whole cities and countrysides, are so utterly cruel that the right-minded individual shrinks from even contemplating them.

Therefore, the whole situation sums itself up, in the thought of those who are working for the betterment of mankind, as a wholehearted cry for peace. Jesus, the great Master, said (John 13:34), "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." Lands, territories, temporal power mean nothing when gained at the price of human lives. Therefore, spiritual education and constant unreserved turning to God are the only right answer to the problems confronting a weary world.

Those who are beginning to understand through the teaching of Christian Science that war must cease, realize also that the work of stopping it begins with the individual. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the Christian Science movement, writes on page 116 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand." It is not always easy to rid oneself of all the suggestions of mortal mind that may try to claim one's thinking as its own. So subtly come the suggestions, practically every moment, of lack, limitation, sin, disease, envy, jealousy, revenge, retaliation, that it requires constant effort to be alert to set them aside and to replace them with right thoughts. As we go forward in the world's work, we encounter the warlike qualities of wrong thinking, and it requires true sweetness of character to approximate the Christlike loveliness which Jesus manifested.

The human tendencies of mad ambition and pride of power and place must be counteracted by sinking our roots deeply into the soil of love for God and His righteousness, that we may not be overwhelmed by a sense of evil's claim to power. This claim would strive to make us feel hopeless in attempting to combat it, thereby bringing on the added arguments of apathy and indifference, were it not for that truly inherent love for his heavenly Father which is innate in His every son. This love is our salvation, and it never fails.

The world's ignorance of God misunderstands the righteous efforts of good; and perhaps we find the circumstances facing us that Mrs. Eddy pictures on page 366 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Friends will betray and enemies will slander, until the lesson is sufficient to exalt you." One who had been studying Christian Science many years, was confronted with a seemingly real act of injustice done by those who had apparently been friends. Human sense tried to manifest righteous indignation and argued that it would be cowardly not to harbor that feeling within herself. The judgment of Mind unfolding as she studied, told her that correction belonged to God. She had nothing to do but let God work the problem out in His own way. Then suddenly there came the realization that she could either go to war or she could arbitrate in her own thought until she found peace, and let that peace and knowledge of God's allness meet the problem in its own way and time. The illumination of the presence of the Christ, Truth, was so lovely; and it proved to be the right way.

Is not an experience like this a glimpse of the heavenly city that the beloved disciple John pictured to us in Revelation? And it is possible to us now as we turn wholeheartedly to the effort to do our bit, each in his own way and place, to further "on earth peace, good will toward men."

What a heartening comes to us as we realize the beauty of that heavenly city and read Mrs. Eddy's description of it in the textbook of Christian Science (p. 577): "Its gates open towards light and glory both within and without, for all is good, and nothing can enter that city which 'defileth, . . . or maketh a lie.'" Daily consecration is required to fulfill our part in the great individual and national need for peace, and the realization that will give us the strength and courage to accomplish whatever there is to be done. In reality there is but one Mind. We can know and prove that this is true. Unity of purpose based on spiritual truth enables us all to bring forth the fruits of right thinking—peace.

A stanza of a lovely hymn reads:

"Our God is one Mind, the Mind we adore;
Ineffable joy His love doth outpour;
Let nations be one in a union of love,
God's bountiful peace, all earth's treasures above."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Emily Dickinson

Occasion was she with enterprise,
Hours were minutes to her in size
For consecration to that great task
Which no man knew, and none dared ask.

LE BARON COOKE.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Page Sixth Results — Cards

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1937

Amherst Opens Arms for Farm AndHomeWeek

State College Is the Goal of Backyard Gardener and Farmer Alike

In Nineteenth Year

All Sides of Soil and Home Culture, on Agenda by Long Speakers' List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, MASS., July 26—Whether your holdings run to broad fields and fertile acres, or a city lawn or backyard garden, State College, this week, is the goal for all who seek a livelihood or refreshment from the soil. Farm and Home Week opens there tomorrow, continuing through Friday on a scale which may be estimated by the "faculty" of more than 100 outside speakers, as well as college staff members, scheduled to address the 17 sectional meetings.

All routes to the college are guaranteed to be perfumed by endless fields of new-mown hay.

For those who toil in sun-drenched harvest fields, there will be programs for their especial benefit. From these fields—figuratively—one may wander back to the homestead, through fruit orchards, past the dairy, the hen houses and the bee hives, into the housewife's particular care, the flower garden, and then into the house itself, with its furnishings and its place in community intercourse. All these phases of farm life will be discussed during the session.

For this nineteenth annual gathering there are programs of interest and value for all members of the family in the talks, demonstrations, discussions, exhibits and entertainment and recreational features of the Home Week. In addition to subject matter meetings there will be special sessions for Grange members, Farm Bureau women and members of Parent-Teacher Associations.

Varied Opening Program

Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, extension specialist in parent education, United States Department of Agriculture, will lead a group discussion on "Surveying Horizons" at the homemakers' meeting tomorrow. "Dining in the Danish Manner," a demonstration and lecture by Martha S. Fry of the health education department of the Dairymen's League, New York; "What Is a Livable Home?" by Mrs. Eleanor M. O'Connell, Boston architect and writer; and also a talk by Willard A. Munson, director of the Massachusetts Extension Service, are scheduled for the opening day.

Prize-winning one-act plays to be presented tomorrow night include "Into the Sunset," by Mrs. Roland Paul of John's Avenue, Holbrook, Mass.; "Mildew," by Mrs. E. W. Cronk of Granby, Mass.; and "The Steadfast Hills," by Mrs. Rockwell Smith of Ware. All of these plays are being presented by dramatic groups from the home town of the author, or near-by dramatic groups.

Speakers and their topics for Wednesday include: Ruth B. Comstock, Cornell University home economics, "Lighting Our Living Rooms"; Mrs. O'Connor, "Living Indoors and Out"; and Mrs. Lynde, who will discuss the development of habits and attitudes. At 6 p. m. Wednesday the annual homemakers' dinner will be held in the Lord Jeffery Inn.

The Thursday program will feature talks by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait of the Harvard University Graduate School, who will discuss "Keeping Fit"; and Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, honorary president of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Witness

By a Staff Photographer

George L. Driscoll
Questioned at Fin Com Hearing

Corporation Tax In Rhode Island Shows Big Gains

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26 (AP)—Rhode Island's annual tax on corporations took the biggest jump in any year since 1917, during 1936, and public utility earnings, on which the state makes a direct levy, reported the largest annual upswing in 10 years, the State Division of Revenue and Regulation announced today.

The amount of corporate excess, which is this state's corporation tax base, computed on the basis of both the earnings and value of corporations doing business here, was $267,617,701, producing a tax of $1,070,458, as against a base of $211,949,410 and a tax yield of $847,785 for the previous year, 1935.

Utility Earnings Gain

Gross earnings of public utilities rose from $46,435,769 in 1935 to $48,736,271 in 1936.

Judge Edward Leahy, chief of the tax division, attributed the increases to improved business conditions and a revaluation of corporate holdings. The state's valuations represent the different between the value of corporations as going concerns and the value placed by cities and towns on real estate and tangible and intangible holdings.

Earnings Reported

Utilities reporting increased earnings included the Narragansett Electric Company, up almost $1,400,000 to $11,555,366; the New Haven Railroad, up $694,561 to $7,644,564; the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company, up $967,988 to $6,642,627; New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, up $441,203 to $7,418,298.

Principal private corporation showing an increase was the Narragansett Racing Association, whose corporate value rose from $2,331,175 in 1935 to $4,303,280.

A textile firm topped the list of big corporations again, however, as the J. & P. Coats Company, valued at $5,656,568, pays the largest state tax bill of $22,626.27.

Driscoll Says Jobs Promised Codman Hill

In Boston Today

Witness Quizzed On Fund Expenses

BULLETIN

On completion of testimony by George L. Driscoll, White Fund clerk, tomorrow, it is understood Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association and thereby a trustee of the fund, will be called to the stand.

With no hesitation in his replies, and without once entering a plea that he could not remember, George L. Driscoll, for 15 years clerk of the George Robert White Fund, today flatly disclaimed any responsibility for the conduct of affairs of the White Fund in relation to Codman Hill Construction Company contracts or charges for repair work.

In taking this stand at the Boston Finance Commission hearing into so-called "gift contracts" to the Codman Hill company, Mr. Driscoll told the commission that a few days after the appointment of Maj. Roswell Gleason Hall as manager of the real estate of the White Fund, he was called into Major Hall's office in City Hall and was told the Codman Hill firm was to get all the repair work to be done by the fund. He said he met William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill company that in Mayor Hall's office and that, was the first time he ever saw the contractor or heard of the company.

Mr. Driscoll limited his official responsibility to "checking arithmetical computation" on bills.

In reply to questions put by Special Counsel George R. Farnum, for the Fin Com, Mr. Driscoll testified emphatically he felt "no responsibility at all" for contracting work or checking bills in connection with repair work on fund property.

Fact Brought Out

Attorney Farnum brought this out early in the questioning when he asked, "Are you the secretary of the White Fund?"

"I am not," replied Mr. Driscoll.

Asked in what capacity he served the White Fund, the witness answered, "I am clerk of the fund and have been such for 15 years, ever since the fund was established."

Subsequent questioning by Attorney Farnum brought out that since 1934, when the $20,000 a year job of manager of the fund was discontinued and Major Hall, superintendent of city buildings, was instructed to take over duties of real estate man-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Cooling Showers Due in Boston

Showers late this afternoon and tonight, and possibly early Tuesday are the weatherman's peace-offering for the brand of tropical weather over the week end. His forecast included also "slightly cooler tonight; southwest winds shifting to northwest."

Cooler weather was in evidence even before noon, when the official temperatures were six to eight degrees below those at the same hours yesterday. Temperature at 11 a. m. and noon was 80. One o'clock saw an advance to 84 and 2 p. m. a drop back to 83. The noonday figure yesterday was 88 and on Saturday was 87. An unusually high humidity continued.

Statistical proof that last night was not unbearable was furnished in the reading of 71 degrees for the hours of three, four and five o'clock this morning, the low reading for the period. But by 10 a. m. the reading was 78 degrees, accompanied by a humidity record of 89 per cent, or eight above normal for that time of day.

Snow Loses Point In $250,000 Claim

An auditor's report, filed in Federal District Court today by Charles J. Lovejoy, found against William T. Snow, executor of the estate of his father, Frederick E. Snow, in his suit to recover $250,000 from J. P. Morgan and Company.

Mr. Snow declared his father put up that sum of money as a part of a $5,000,000 fund, which was matched by $10,000,000 of New York money, in November, 1930, to carry over the Boston firm of Kidder Peabody. The money was put up in the formation of a corporation named the Commonwealth Corporation, of which Frederic C. Dumaine of Boston was president.

Mr. Snow contended his father was given assurances by George Whitney, a member of the Morgan firm, that the money would be sufficient to carry Kidder Peabody through the depression and also that the balance sheet of the company was accurate.

It developed the money was not sufficient to keep the firm in operation and the partners of Kidder Peabody sold out the firm to Kidder Peabody and Company in March, 1931.

The auditor found that Mr. Whitney had no conversation with Mr. Snow; that he had given no assurances concerning the investment; that Morgan and Company did not guarantee or verify the account, and that no repayment on any of this $5,000,000 had been made and, in his opinion, no repayment would be made.

Fourteen other investors who did not bring suit and the amounts they put into the $5,000,000 fund were reported as: Mr. Dumaine, $950,000; Edwin S. Webster, $750,000; William Endicott, $600,000; Baring Brothers and Company, $600,000; Lee, Higginson and Company, $500,000; J. L. Richards, $250,000; Mortimer L. Schiff, $250,000; Mrs. Chapin, $200,000; National Shawmut Bank, $125,000; First National Old Colony Corporation, $125,000; Homer Loring, Hornblower and Weeks, Harris Forbes and Company, and Koppers Company, $100,000 each.

Curb Is Proposed On Trailer Parking

That new adjunct of touring, the automobile trailer, by means of which vacationers, in effect, take their hotel with them, would be regulated under a bill introduced in Boston's City Council today.

Nomads of the concrete highway could not roll into any vacant lot, pay a few pennies for parking over night, and roll out again at daybreak, as easily as that, under the proposal of Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr.

The proposed order, which was referred to a committee on ordinances, would prohibit use of land in Boston for trailer camps, unless the land had been licensed by the Commissioner of Health. Penalties of $20 for each offense would be provided.

Billboard Removal Demanded on Cape

A request that nine billboards along routes 6 and 28 on Cape Cod be removed as illegal was made today by William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, in a letter to Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

Mr. Callahan charged the billboards were erected in violation of law and were built without authorization of a permit by the outdoor advertising division.

The signs were placed in the towns of Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, East Falmouth, Orleans, Wellfleet, Sandwich and Truro, he told Mr. Dever.

Warships Going To Yacht Races

The U. S. S. Erie, flagship of a squadron of six destroyers, will visit Newport Harbor during the international cup races, starting Saturday, it was announced today at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Representing the British Navy will be H. M. S. York, commanded by Vice-Admiral Meyrick, commander of the West Indies station.

Survives Horse and Buggy Age to Serve Auto

Porter Bridge

The Interior Construction of the Covered Bridge Over the Great Ossipee River, York County, Maine. The Arches and Cross Beams Are a Distinctive Feature of the Bridge, Which Was Begun in 1798 and Completed Two Years Later

Three N. E. Interstate Pacts Face Fight in Washington; Flood Control Chief Issue

Walsh Predicts Action on Wage and Hour Bill, Slum Clearance, Plugging of Tax Loopholes and Court Bill Providing for 'Procedural Reforms'

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Three New England interstate compacts involving five states appeared headed toward opposition today in the opinion of some New England congressmen.

Flood control compacts for the Connecticut River Valley and the Merrimack River, New England senators said, probably would pass the Senate before adjournment, but they indicated a federal power commissioner report on the compacts might be unfavorable, leading to a veto by President Roosevelt.

Principal objection of the power commission, Senators Francis T. Maloney (D), Connecticut, and David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts, said, seemed to be that the commission believed the compacts conflicted with federal power policies.

They predicted the federal power policy would be argued on the Senate floor when resolutions seeking congressional approval are considered. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Maloney said they expected the resolutions to be considered this week.

Third of the New England compacts facing difficulty is the minimum wage compact ratified by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Senator William H. King (D), Utah, already has voiced tentative objection to the resolution requesting Congress' consent for the compact, asserting "its provisions seem similar to NRA which was ruled invalid by the Supreme Court." The compact, Mr. King said, "also seems to interfere with the rights of individual bargaining."

A fourth compact—one between New Hampshire and Maine—however, New Englanders believe, will be unopposed. This compact calls for setting up an interstate bridge commission to construct a highway bridge from Portsmouth, N. H., to Kittery, Maine.

Walsh Predicts Action

Senator Walsh believes four major national measures affecting New England will be acted on by Congress before adjournment.

They are: (1) a federal wages and hour bill; (2) a housing bill providing for slum clearance; (3) a court bill providing for "procedural reforms"; and (4) legislation to remove opportunities for tax avoidance.

Most New England congressmen have indicated they would support a court bill to be substituted for the compromise measure abandoned last week provided it does not affect the Supreme Court, permits appointment of judges "only on the basis of need," and allows the Justice Department opportunity to be heard in cases involving constitutional questions.

Mr. Walsh, one of the first opponents of the original and compromise court bills to publicly announce his opposition to them, said:

"My fundamental objections to the court reorganization bill remain unchanged. I will support no court bill that in any way interferes with the existing number of judges of the U. S. Supreme Court; or, contains any provision for roving judges selected to try particular cases in particular parts of the country at the whim of any officials; or, provides for the appointment of a proctor to have supervision over the judges and the courts.

"I have no objection to a bill that may increase the number of Circuit or District Court judges that may be needed in particular states where dockets are crowded, or any provision which may give the justice department an opportunity to be heard in the trial of cases that involve constitutional questions.

"I am assured the bill that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report will be in accord with these views—as the original bill and the amended bill were recommitted on these conditions."

Lodge and Helium

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R), Massachusetts, is preparing a minority report opposing a bill he described as "giving away one of our natural resources—helium."

The Senate Military Affairs Committee reported favorably a measure to permit exports of helium for commercial purposes at the discretion of the Government.

In opposing a favorable report of the measure, Mr. Lodge was supported by the three other Republicans on the committee. They are H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; Warren R. Austin, Vermont, and Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.

Mr. Bridges said he opposed the measure because:

"1. It would put the Government in business. I have no objection to the Government operating for government purposes, but object to any commercial operations.

"2. If this great natural resource becomes of military importance, it

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Covered Bridge Remains in Use After 137 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARSONFIELD, Maine — It is said that in Maine there are no records telling when the first covered bridge was built, but the history of Parsonfield in York county has a good deal to tell about the Porter bridge across the Great Ossipee river and whether or not it was the first of the kind in the state. Very likely it was the first, for Parsonfield was incorporated in 1785, and 13 years afterward, in 1798, the selectmen were authorized to build the Porter bridge.

It was two years before it was entirely completed for, though the Great Ossipee runs through the fine white pine belt of York county, there were no saw mills and the timbers had to be gotten out by hand.

The site for the bridge was carefully chosen where the waters of the river were shallow and placid and a massive granite pier was built in mid-stream with abutments of the same construction at either shore. The stone as well as the wood was all hand worked, quarried from ledges in the Parsonfield hills grown over with vines and bushes these hundred years. The long blocks were laid up log-cabin fashion to receive the ends of the huge wooden arches that project through the thick plank flooring. Four 30-foot arches there are, two on each side of the narrow passage, made of layer upon layer of oaken plans, bolted together at intervals. They support the roof of the bridge, which apparently rests lightly on their arcs rather than upon the tops of the upright beams. Trusses of crossed timbers occupy the spaces between these vertical pieces, and the bridge is boarded in two thirds of the way up to the roof, the upper part admitting light but not snow or rain as the projecting sides of the top prevent the entrance of the latter.

Bonnet Top Porch

A sort of bonnet top porch projects from either end of the bridge, which the Parsonfield side of the river gives upon a pretty curved road and on the Porter side opens upon a bit of straight and rough country highway. The bridge is only 60 feet from shore to shore and is called the shortest covered bridge in Maine.

Contrary to the usual custom of laying the floor either crossways or in diagonal fashion, the planks of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Labor Leaders See Split Near In C.I.O. Ranks

Rhode Island Textile Heads Reported Set for Revolt

Move by U. T. W. A.

Charge Made Lewis Group Ignores Advice of Union Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26—Relations between the once-powerful "old guard" of the United Textile Workers of America, who conducted the 1934 general textile strike, and the new leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization have become strained almost to the breaking point, according to labor leaders here.

With co-operation only lukewarm since the U. T. W. A. was absorbed by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. last February, personal rivalry is reported to have increased within the last few weeks.

Well-informed sources report that a quiet move to restore the independence of the U. T. W. A. has been started by members of the Woolsorters' Union and by influential leaders of the folders' organization, who believe funds can be raised to permit a separation from the C. I. O.

Identity Retained

The Woolsorters' Union has retained its identity, despite absorption of the U. T. W. A. into the T. W. O. C. The folders' group was among the last to join the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Printers and Finishers when the textile union began functioning under a departmental set-up.

Reasons for the move for the return of power to the U. T. W. A. is given by proponents as follows:

1. There is a question regarding legality of the executive council turning over affairs of the U. T. W. A. to the T. W. O. C. without a referendum of the entire membership.

2. There is danger the T. W. O. C. will become a means by which the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America may control a piece of cloth from the time it leaves the loom until it is ready for market. Most of the new T. W. O. C. heads are identified with the Amalgamated.

3. There is need of the return of the U. T. W. A. to prevent establishment of what might be termed a "labor trust."

4. The time is opportune for enrollment of the greatest number of members in textile mills by the U. T. W. A. This belief is based on an opinion manufacturers would welcome the more conservative U. T. W. A. in preference to the T. W. O. C.

5. There has been a definite breach of faith with the former U. T. W. A. heads in that they are given little, if any, voice in directing a movement in which they were pioneers.

6. Francis Gorman, John Peel, Joseph White, George Baldanzi, Horace Riviere and James A. Starr are no longer given the prominence they should enjoy as members of the executive council of the U. T. W. A.

U. T. W. A. Heads Silent

Recently, former heads of the U. T. W. A. met here and discussed their problems but made no official statement, it was said, because the T. W. O. C. "pays the salaries." One U. T. W. A. official let it be known he had been told by his new T. W. O. C. "boss" that if he raised objections to any C. I. O. instructions and acted on his own initiative his wages would be stopped.

Although Mr. Gorman, president of the old U. T. W. A., is a member of the Woolsorters' Union and Thomas F. McMahon, State Director of Labor, carries a card of the Folders' Union, they are remaining silent, although it is said their advice has been sought.

It is said the "break" almost came prior to the recent international labor conference in Geneva, which was attended by Mr. Gorman. It is related that Mr. Gorman and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated and national chairman of the T. W. O. C., were not in accord on all organization policies and that, as a result, Mr. Gorman, "because he needed a vacation," went to the conclave instead of Mr. Hillman.

It is also said in U. T. W. A. circles that the T. W. O. C., instead of making unions stronger in mills where they have been long established, has gone into other plants.

It is further charged that U. T. W. A. volunteers, who were responsible for gains made here, have been placed in the background. One instance of this is said to be the case of Joseph A. Sylvia, chairman of the Rhode Island Committee for Industrial Organization Council and close associate of Mr. Gorman for years, who brought the C. I. O. into prominence with the department store strike and the Vesta Underwear Company sit-down and is no longer in the good graces of union leaders who take orders from Boston.

Veteran Organizer Resigned

Leonard Green, veteran U. T. W. A. organizer, resigned while organizing silk workers here. Although Joseph Salerno, T. W. O. C. leader here, recently stated the committee has more than a score of organizers in the field, the failure to place Henry Hebert, an old U. T. W. A. organizer on the payroll is not expected to sit well with textile workers in Connecticut, where he is popular. Mr. Hebert was dropped during the later days of the U. T. W. A., it was said, because of the lack of funds.

National union leaders see C. I. O. losing ground: Page 1.

Strike Tide Ebbs Rapidly in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 26—The National Labor Relations Board is holding a hearing today to determine if an election should be held to decide the collective bargaining agency for some 800 employees of the Lenox Shoe Company at Freeport, Maine.

The Freeport factory has been prominent in the news during the past month as it became the battleground in Maine for the United

Week in Maine

Shoe Workers of America, of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, of the American Federation of Labor. The former has waged a strike since June 28, but C. I. O. leaders saw the bottom fall out of the movement last week, when strikers voted in the absence of their leader to get their jobs back even though it became necessary to sign A. F. of L. union membership cards to do it.

The Freeport situation, coming on the heels of the Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, labor dispute, attracted considerable attention as it brought the two rival unions face to face.

A. F. of L. Appears in Lead

At present, the A. F. of L. appears to hold the upper hand with village sentiment against the C. I. O. Furthermore, the A. F. of L. has a signed contract with the factory and the concern is operating under it despite C. I. O. protests. The C. I. O. has charged the A. F. of L. with being a strike-breaking union, claiming it was in the Freeport field first.

Meanwhile, in Lewiston and Auburn, shoe production continues to increase. The Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association claims a membership now of more than 4500 workers. The C. I. O. has announced the closing of the soup kitchen it maintained since early in the long dispute. The commissary is not expected to remain open much longer. Money, which came largely from Massachusetts shoe centers, Brockton particularly, is no longer coming in to support the strike. This has been a major factor in the curtailing of activities. Returning to work, many C. I. O. adherents are finding it necessary to sign local union membership cards.

There has been some talk that a second labor board hearing in Auburn would result from Dr. A. Howard Myer's charges that he has affidavits of espionage by manufacturers on workers going to the polls in the recent uncontested election. Nothing has materialized, however.

The citizens' committee continues to expound the dangers of communism, which it uses as the chief

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Thundershowers are probable this afternoon or early tonight; followed by cooler, becoming fair late tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate southwesterly winds shifting to westerly tonight.

Maine: Showers tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning, cooler Tuesday and Tuesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight, probably clearing Tuesday morning, cooler late tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight, cooler tonight, Tuesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds shifting to westerly tonight, and mostly overcast weather with showers tonight and possibly over the north portion Tuesday morning.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	78	Minneapolis	58	86
Bermuda	82	76	New Orleans	80	78
Chicago	60	86	New York	76	74
Denver	66	94	Norfolk	80	76
Helena	48	86	Philadelphia	72	76
Kansas City	67	92	St. Louis	68	94
Los Angeles	66	86	San Francisco	54	82
Miami	80	74	Washington	72	76

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 26.
B—Maximum July 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:06 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 2:14 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Symphony No. 6, in B Minor, "Pathetic" ..... Tchaikovsky
First Two Movements:
1. Adagio—Allegro non troppo
2. Allegro con grazia
Interval
Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Waltz, "Girls of Baden" ..... Komzak
Dance of the Buffoons from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

South Station Theater—
"Haiti's Black Napoleon," "Schubert's Serenade," "Circus Comes to Town," "Sound Defects," "How to Sleep," latest news reels and other shorts.

Boston—
"On Again—Off Again," co-featuring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, 2:30 a. m., 12:00, 3:26, 5:12, 7:04, 10:30. Also "The Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox, Nan Grey and Edward Ellis. 10:49 a. m., 1:16, 3:02, 4:39, 8:

Metropolitan—

Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C Aubrey Smith, June Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:13, 4:54, 7:35, 10:16.
Stage: Martha Raye in a Singin' Swingin' Raye-o-o, with California Collegians.

Modern—
"Vogues," featuring W. C. Fields, 12:30 p. m., 1:20, 3:15, 5:04, 6:54, "Midnight Madonna," 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 2:05, 3:50, 5:35.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Lew Ayres and others, 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:52 a. m., 2:34, 5:16, 8:58.

Coolidge Corner—
"Angels Holiday," with Jane Withers, 1:30, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Men Are Not Gods," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 3:40, 6:48, 9:50.

State and Orpheum—
"Saratoga," Orpheum: 8:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 2:45, 7:30, 10:15. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett, Allen Gary. Orpheum Only. Theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye, 2, 4:30, 7:25, 10. Also "You Can't Beat Love," featuring Preston Foster. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed Sundays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fenway and Paramount—
Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Shattering Blow," with Donald Woods and Ann Dvorak. Fenway: 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Tremont—
"The Great O'Malley," featuring George O'Brien. 8, 11:44 a. m., 2:36, 5:30, 8:30. Also "After the Thin Man," featuring Myrna Loy and William Powell. 10:00 a. m., 12:54, 3:54, 6:47, 9:18.

University—
"This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. Also "Turn Off the Moon," featuring Charles Ruggles and Mesmer Whitney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Music

Adult Recreation Project—
Roslyn Revelle Orchestra; movies. L. M. C. A., Cliff Square. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery Lecture on Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Riverside Church—
"The Child Remembers" by Louis A. Cheslock; music; Tuesday meeting. Hotel Touraine. 10:15.

Adult Recreation Project—
Concert by the Federal Theater Project. St. Mary's Hall, 15 Hanover Street, East Boston. 10:30 a. m.

Revived 'Call of the Sea' Brings Boom to Shipyards

The salty tang of the sea, which beckons to yachtsmen and pleasure seekers each summer, is calling louder today than it has since the boom days of 1929 and countless shipyards along the seacoasts of the nation are working to capacity while 200,000 or more skilled craftsmen are again carrying dinner pails and putting in full time. Small boat building has "come back!"

Power boats, and sailing craft from ketch to schooner rig, are being launched and fitted out as rapidly as impatient owners can coax the work along, particularly in New England, where the lion's share of small pleasure craft are turned out.

Yacht and pleasure boat building is not a large industry as America is wont to consider industries and it is one to which mass production methods have only begun as in the case of the up-side-down method of building boats from the same "molds" at Marblehead and similar places.

But it is a "luxury" industry—one that felt the depression keenly and was virtually halted by 1933—reflecting the same trend noticeable in the automotive field where the big-capacity cars of a few years ago gave way to those more economical to operate. Power boats in particular show the modern trend, with speed, style and flexibility demanded as well as streamline and compactness.

Boat Owners Demand More

The average boat owners of a decade ago were satisfied with a very ordinary engine to get them out for a day's fishing or in which they could idle around for a week-end, according to yacht designers and builders. But it is a different story today. Even sailing vessels have been "pepped up" by improvements in hull design and the study of aerodynamics which gives owners more efficient propulsion through new style rigs.

Hundreds of skilled workers get their livelihood from the nearly 200 Massachusetts boat yards and a substantial portion of the small craft being sold today in many states are the product of this state. Allied industries share in the prosperity of small boat building and a large share of products that go into the actual building and equipment of all kinds of craft, wherever they are built, are made in Massachusetts.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts lists marine products made in this state today as: rope, compasses, direction finders, nautical instruments of all kinds; depth finders; signaling, indicating, communicating and controlling equipment; fire detecting and alarm systems; searchlights, pumps, steam boilers; stainless steel fittings; brass and bronze forgings; steering gear; blocks and pulleys; marine paint and varnish; cotton duck for sails; marine engine equipment, including Diesel engine fuel injectors, gaskets, cylinder liners, valves and gauges, gears, rubber exhaust hose and spark plugs, and scores of other items.

Smaller Boats Wanted

Prior to the depression yachts of 100 feet in length and more were common. Today the boat yards report what amounts to an amazing demand for smaller boats. Present building is fully equal to the 1929 boom era, when measured by the yardstick of boat-yard capacity. Dollar value is only about 66% per cent of the 1929 level, however, because more but smaller boats are being built. In the smaller boat class, the tendency is toward longer boats year by year, evidenced by the fact that pre-depression construction was sli-

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Making Ice Cream for Tests Looks Like a Tasty Little Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There's a certain New Englander in Washington whose job sounds like the fulfillment of any little boy's dearest wish. Alan Leighton, chief research chemist in the agriculture department's bureau of dairy industry, spends his days making and tasting ice cream.

Mr. Leighton, a native of Concord, N. H., and graduate of the University of New Hampshire, and his staff of research assistants, while thousands of Washingtonians walk hot streets beneath a blistering sun, barricade themselves from the world of high temperature to delve into the cool mysteries of ice cream. The subject of their research is "the theory of ice cream." By applying the laws of physical chemistry, they hope to establish formulae for different grades of ice cream.

The laboratory works on the basis that there is no such thing as one good ice cream. Tastes differ according to persons and geographical regions. In the south, for example, an eight per cent fat content is popular, whereas in New Hampshire, Mr. Leighton's native state, a minimum of 14 per cent is prescribed by law.

There is little of the austerity of the scientific laboratory about the ice cream experiments. When visitors drop in Mr. Leighton, as the perfect host, produces some unofficial paper plates and spoons and serves his guests from the freezer. He doesn't partake of it himself because it is not ice cream to him but a product of physical chemistry. When he eats it he tastes none of its cool, fine flavor but judges of its tensile quality, its malleability and so on.

But that doesn't mean this New England ice cream taster isn't fond of this strictly American dish. The fact is he has ice cream every day for lunch—he goes out to a little delicatessen in the neighborhood and buys it!

The Washington hospital patients, however, find nothing but a fine flavor and palatability to the government's ice cream, all of which is distributed among the capital's hospitals except that small quantity that goes to visitors. There was a time when laboratory workers could take a quart or so home to the family, but now it all goes to the hospitals.

Results of the tests are transferred to graphs and Mr. Leighton and his colleagues draw up their conclusions which are published in pamphlets bearing titles that are a far cry from the little boy's usual judgment on the subject of ice cream—"It's Swell." The pamphlet is titled "The Solubility-Freezing Point Relationships of Water Solutions Saturated With Respect to Sucrose and Dextrose in Relation to the Storage of Sherbert and Water Ice."

Mr. Leighton and his predecessors have been experimenting for nearly 20 years. There seem to be no end to the discoveries to be disclosed from ice cream.

Pinwheel of Girl Floaters

Wide World

Luther Gulick Camp Girls at Lake Sebago

Thirty-six Young Women Floating in Formation in 40 Feet of Cold Maine Lake Water Is Not So Easy of Achievement as It Would Seem, Especially When Each Girl Floats Without Moving Arms or Legs. To Move Would Break the Circle. Getting Into Position Takes Much Time and Care and Many a Gulp of Icy Water

Amherst Greets Soil Builders

(Continued From Page 9)

tion, who will address homemakers on the subject "Unlimited Horizons." Miss Comstock will give a talk and demonstration on "The Use and Abuse of the Eyes."

Style Show on Friday

On Friday the homemakers' section will feature a fashion revue in charge of Ruth Trimble of the McCall Company; a 4-H Club style revue in charge of Marion E. Forbes, assistant state 4-H Club leader at M. S. C., and a flower arrangement clinic in charge of Dorothy Biddle of Pleasantville, N. Y., editor of the Garden Digest.

A number of exhibits including approved books for growing boys and girls, lighting facilities, recommended menus, arts and crafts, will be on display during the four days.

Special food preservation sessions are also scheduled for the four days: Vegetable products, home candy making and, on the last two days, canning chicken and fruit products. In the home flower garden section discussions will be supplemented by tours of Amherst and Northampton gardens.

A three-day session is scheduled for dairy farmers and those interested in general agricultural problems. Milk marketing under federal control, meeting high feed costs, the national agricultural program and its relation to New England are among the subjects to be discussed by a number of well-known agriculturalists, including Samuel W. Tator, former administrator of the Boston Milk Marketing Agreement; Arthur H. Packard, president of the Vermont State Farm Bureau; O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and William Casey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. The dairy program is scheduled to start on Wednesday.

For commercial vegetable growers, marketing will be the theme of the July 28 program and problems of storage, preparation for market, cull vegetables, washrooms and packing houses and the demands of the hotel trade and the housewife will be considered.

Poultry, Fruit and Bees

The twenty-fifth poultry convention will be held on Thursday and Friday. Speakers will include Dr. F. B. Beaudette, professor of poultry pathology at Rutgers University; John B. Randall, turkey grower of Ludlow, and State College staff members.

Fruit growers will meet on July 27 and 28 with George A. Drew, president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, presiding. Pruning and thinning of tree fruits, New England fruit-growing problems, orchard irrigation and the reliability of nursery stock are among subjects to be discussed.

A special beekeepers' meeting is scheduled for July 29. Nurserymen will hold a special session on July 28 and a forestry meeting will be held on July 27.

The backyard gardener who is interested in growing flowers and in the care of lawns will find several programs of special interest. A three-day flower garden program will start on July 27 and the lawn program will be held on July 29 to present information on problems of turf growing. A special Grange program will be held on Friday.

Entertainment and recreation during the week include singing, tours, exhibits of homemade play equipment, horseshoe pitching, a round table on playwriting, band concerts and a midsummer festival.

Drive Against Lotteries

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—New York State postmasters and postal supervisors were advised yesterday by Postmaster Albert Goldman of New York City to start legal proceedings "after a fair warning" against violators of the Federal lottery laws.

Yachts

(Continued from Page 9)

dom more than 50 foot lengths in this class, while today many yards are turning out boats of 75 or 80 feet.

Best known of Massachusetts builders of small boats is the George Lawley & Son Corporation of Neponset, where about everything in the way of pleasure boats have been constructed from humble motor boats to palatial yachts. This yard was the birthplace of several of America's cup defenders.

Fine boat building is a heritage of Massachusetts dating back to the time the Pilgrims landed and turned attention to shipbuilding in order that they might catch fish, so bountiful in Massachusetts bay. As time rolled on the whaling industry and then the China trade made necessary boats and more boats. Plentiful supplies of timber were near at hand. Every seacoast hamlet and town had its corps of skilled carpenters and shipbuilders. Young boys learned the art of sailing about as soon as they could "navigate" ashore. They became sailors and shipbuilders.

It was men like these that built "Old Ironsides" and such famous clipper ships as carried the fame of New Eangland ships and products to all parts of the seven seas. Yacht designers and naval architects say that the majority of fine boat builders of the United States are found within the section of the Atlantic seaboard between Boothbay, Maine, and the northern edge of New Jersey.

Bandstand on Wheels Needed at Hillsboro

By the Associated Press

Hillsboro, N. H., July 26

If anyone has a bandstand on wheels it might solve Hillsboro's music problem.

Dispute has broken out among several musical factions, each pleading to be heard on the question of where band concerts should be held.

Some favor the old bandstand while others prefer either the Community House, Butler Park or Grimes' Field.

A wit has suggested a bandstand on wheels could solve the problem by going 'round and 'round.

Salvaging Trees in Fire

Trees left standing after a forest fire make good lumber if felled promptly.

Bridge

(Continued from Page 9)

the Porter bridge are laid endways, that is, parallel to the stringers, thus obviating the deafening rumble of those crossways planks that is usual in all old wooden bridges. Built to take care of the chaise and the "flat-dray," as the first four-wheeled vehicle brought to Parsonfield was called; the two-wheeled ox-cart and hay-rack, the pung and logging-sled when there was snow, the structure needed only to be strong, not spacious.

The selectmen of 1796 had economy in mind as well as durability in mind when they planned the bridge. They built slowly and well, taking a full two years to complete the undertaking, but not troubling to paint it when done. In fact it has never been painted except that in recent years the timbers at the sides of the projecting ends have been given a coat of white in order to make the motorist realise that he has only so much room at his disposal.

The Porter bridge has seen much of adventure, and romance is not unknown to its dusky interior. The story goes that before it was completed, in fact before the uprights and arches were put in place, or even the floor, Moses Sweat was obliged to cross over to Porter. He went in the afternoon and remained until late at night, when he mounted his horse for the return trip. The horse jogged along and the rider fell asleep. When he woke up he found himself back in Parsonfield, the horse having crossed the river on one of the stringers of the bridge just as his master had guided him over in the daylight.

In the winter time couples going to Parsonfield singing-school from the country north of the river had to go through the bridge, sleigh-runners squeaking on the bare floor and moonlight streaming through the open spaces under the roof, making a row of silver triangles under the horses' feet just as today's sunlight makes the same pattern in gold beside the speeding automobile. In summer it was the high two-wheeled chaise—in which sat, perhaps, one of the teachers at the old seminary in North Parsonfield and her beau—that was slowly driven through the covered bridge in the dusk of early evening.

When the bridge was built Porter was in the same county as Parsonfield, for Oxford county was not set off from York until 1805, and both counties were a part of Massachusetts, for Maine did not become a separate state until 1820. The Great Ossipee, however, was the northern boundary then, as now, of the five towns that made up the tract sold by the Indian Sagamores Captain Sandy, to Francis Small, trader, for two large Indian blankets, two gallons of rum, four pounds of musket balls, twenty strings of beads and certain other considerations. These towns are Cornish, Limerick, Limington, Newfield, and Parsonfield.

The Porter Bridge is now the only covered bridge in York County. It has survived several such bridges on the Saco and Little Ossipee Rivers and although the Great Ossipee has been on flood rampage as often as the other rivers, the stout granite abutments and pier built nearly 140 years ago have never budged.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Monday. Exhibition of Masterpieces of American Painting (opening July 27); Exhibit-of-the-week No. 7: "Tears of the Heliades"—Amber. Through July 30. In the Print Department: Etchings by Adrian Van Ostade, Zorn, Blake and Callott. Engravings by Robert Nanteuil. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 5; Wednesdays, 2 to 10. Sundays from 1 to 5. Admission free. Closed on national holidays and in August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 4, closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: American silver, furniture and portraits. American water colors. Through Aug. 15.

Holman's Print Shop—Portraits with autographs.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition by Bulfinch and his contemporaries. Also books, manuscripts and photographs.

Goodman-Walker — Documented research drawings of old Boston by Nellie M. Taft. Also paintings and prints of ships, the sea and ports.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors.

Fine Arts Theater—Imaginative paintings by Helsing Carbone. Through Aug. 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries — Paintings by Alexandre Iacovleff, also early etchings by A. W. Heintzelman; landscapes of the nineteenth-century England.

Goodspeed's—Original photographs from Mr. Chamberlain's book, "Open House in New England."

Boston Public Library—Anniversary exhibition of Little, Brown & Company publication. Through Aug. 31.

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays)

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From recent conversations we're assuming that the world is made up of thin women who want to dress so that they'll appear to be a little less thin, women of ample proportions who want to dress themselves "down," extra tall ones who want to look short, and short girls who want to look tall. And everybody seems to have some feature that they're trying to forget, ignore, or obliterate entirely.

We've sat in on many a spread where short girls were bemoaning the fact that they weren't tall and willowy . . . though personally we could never make out just why, because there's bound to be something cute and appealing about a short girl, if she's dressed correctly. So, if that's your problem . . . here are a few pointers that may help you along.

Shops Specialize In Smaller Sizes

The fact that the designers and manufacturers today realize your so-called "difficulties" helps you no end, because many of the shops now feature smaller sizes in styles that aren't too kittenish. Though at that there aren't nearly enough of them . . . or at least so the short little girls tell us. However, in making up the dress in the smaller sizes the better designers see that the entire dress is carried out with the small girl in mind. That is, they don't design a neat little number and then allow it to be made up in some wild-colored material with chrysanthemums the size of those that won first prize at the last Garden Show splattered all over it. And naturally not, because she'd be only ruining her idea, and the little girl would not only look even smaller, but be ridiculously noticeable.

"Scaling" Important In Buying Clothes

Perhaps the most important thing to remember in buying clothes and accessories is "scaling." Or perhaps you'd get the idea better if we merely said proportions. That is, keep size and proportions in mind . . . regardless of what you're buying. Otherwise, if your collar, hat, handbag and so on are obviously too big for your size, you're going to meet up with plenty of people who are willing to haul out that old bromide about "And where is the hat going with the little woman?" . . . and they'll do it every time!

Fashioned Along Princess Lines

Then, too, the current silhouette (flowing) makes just one more thing in your favor. Especially in dresses that are fashioned along Princess lines, molded to the hips, flared in the skirt, and no belt to cut the streamline effect. Perfectly plain colors are preferable to prints, though there's absolutely no objection to the prints that are really tiny. And stripes that go up and down have a way of making you not only look, but also feel, somewhat taller, as will those dresses that are so popular at this moment. We mean the ones that have a width of white or contrasting color right down the front of the dress. They call attention to length in one piece . . . and there's the idea. And of course, high heels will always help, but no more than a good, erect carriage at all times.

Attractive Summer Dinner Dress

Speaking of the white line down the front of the dress reminds us . . . one of the most attractive summer dinner dresses we've come across at the price is at Plotkin Brothers, Boylston Street. In navy and white. Organdie, we presume . . . at least it's a material that has plenty of the "stand out" in it. Embroidered all over with white silk thread, and then the short kimono-like sleeves, the big collar, the division in the front, and the skirt are all edged with a width of white organdie that has been folded in such a manner that it resembles good old rickrack braid, but which has nothing to do with it. The price is equally something . . . now $8.88.

Foundation Garment May Be a Factor

Tall, short, thin or wide . . . you may be at the point where nothing looks as it used to on you, and you're wondering just what it's all about. Now it may not be, but still it might, that the trouble is with your foundation garment. Whether or not you want to admit it to the public, your figure sometimes changes . . . so perhaps a bit of analysis (by expert corsetieres) may be what you need. And this suggestion isn't for women, alone, but also for their young daughters who are perhaps just beginning to need some kind of garment. (And it isn't an item on which to economize, or just buy, bit or miss!) So if it's all about the art of molding the feminine figure that you're looking for, you might run in on Margaret Kussmaul, corsetiere in Francine's Shop, at 415 Boylston Street. Which isn't far from Arlington Street subway station. An analysis and correct fitting may be just the trick.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	Breakfast Club; soloists; orchestra	"Household Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital	
9:30 Song recital, music	"As You Like It"	Bidder's concert	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian news
9:45 Bachelor's Childr'n	"As You Like It"; news	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Eton Boys	"Mr Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Song recital
10:30 Between Bookends	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	The Bachelors, songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Don and Ted, piano duo	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Morning Melodies"
11:15 "Mr. Sunshine"	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Musical program	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Gift Shop
11:45 Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh; hymns	"The Wife Saver"	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00 "Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloist; orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Sunshine Girls"	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Stroller's Matinee	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Stroller's Matinee	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymns All Churches	Song recital	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and Home Hour; guest	Marjorie Mills Hour	Mid-day Service; talks; sacred music	Chamberlain Brown
1:45 Hollywood in Person		Marjorie Mills Hour		Chamberlain Brown
2:00 Romany Trail, or	speakers; Walter Biggs	"Musical Roundup"	Ralph Guinsberg's Or	Song team
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Reese's Homesteaders Or	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Talk and music
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum; talk	"Woman's World"	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Myrt and Marge	Home Forum; talk	Three Cheers	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Variety Show	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Organ Melodies
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Variety Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Browns	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Story of a Song	Kiddoodlers; quartet	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Sport reports
3:45 "New Voices"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Louis Browns	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Sport reports
4:15 The Minstrels	Club Matinee	"Personal Column"	Louis Browns	Sport reports
4:30 "Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Red Sox vs. St.	Sport reports
4:45 "Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee	"The Guiding Light"	Louis Browns	Sport reports
5:00 Ray Heatherton	Songs and music	Nellie Revell interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Musicale	"Dizzy Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; ct.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	Motorists' messages
7:15 "Song Time"	Motor's program	Vocal Varieties	"Capitol Cameos"; music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Ryder Cup team	"Jack and Abner"	News; orchestra	19th Century Serenade	"If I Were You"
7:45 Jay Freeman's Or.	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	News; orchestra	Concert Ensemble	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Music Hall; comedy;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Bob Stanley;	String Ensemble
8:15 soloists; orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	orchestra; soloists	"Cowboy Carvan"
8:30 Grant Park concert	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	"Cowboy Carvan"
8:45 Grant Park concert	Can be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	orchestra	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Grant Park concert	"Detective Dramas"
9:15 comedy, soloist, or	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	terviews	Grant Park concert	"Detective Dramas"
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Love Songs"; soloists;	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
9:45 Swing School	orchestra	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other American";	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Melodie Tones
10:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	Harpsichord ensemble;	"Hollywood Gossip"	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	organ, flute, strings	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport reports and	News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch	Frank Ward's Orchestra
11:15 E. Berrigan's Orch.	comment	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Julian Woodworth's Or	"Georgian Girls"
11:30 Dick Stabile's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Hudson-Delange Orch.	Enric Madriguera Orch.	Day's End
11:45 Dick Stabile's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Hudson-Delange Orch.	Enric Madriguera Orch.	Mitchell Ayre's Orch.

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

medium for attack on the C. I. O., but the general impression, here, is that everyone is anxious to forget the whole thing, particularly the shoe workers who have been unemployed since March 24. The excitement and enthusiasm fo. striking has passed. Soup kitchen fare has lost its zest. Paychecks are the great attraction now.

New Maine Laws

Saturday saw the Maine laws fattened by some 235 new ones, all passed, together with 11 others, at the last session of the Maine State Legislature. Ten of the others already are in force through emergency clauses, while the eleventh, the sales tax, will be decided by referendum, Aug. 16.

The sales tax legislation, if adopted by the voters, will not become operative until Nov. 1. There appears to be some doubt as to the passage of this law as anti-sales-tax groups muster strength. Declaring he had been informed members of the Governor's Executive Council and other state officials, including the Commissioner of Education, have been campaigning for the sales tax, or at least speaking in favor of it, Senator Roy L. Fernald has demanded that they file expenses as required of persons engaged in a political controversy. It is his contention that official pressure is being brought to bear for the sales tax by statements that expenses of the education bill and old-age pensions cannot be met without it.

New bills which went into effect as law were not considered as being important. Most of them comprised minor changes in the wordings of laws already on the statutes or revision made necessary by changing conditions.

Johnson Resignation

Political interest centered on the forced resignation of Edward P. Johnson, warden at the State Prison, and the appointment by the Governor and Council of John H. Welch, Aroostook county sheriff, as his successor.

After requesting Warden Johnson's resignation, Governor Barrows in a lengthy statement criticized his administration, charged, among other things, that life prisoners were permitted to go bathing—had been seen at a beach 30 miles distant.

The charge led one Maine newspaper to comment that the state publicity bureau overlooked an opportunity by not advertising the State Prison, located in Thomaston, as furnishing "free board and room" with "side trips arranged by the management."

Mr. Johnson, however, declared his ouster was motivated by politics and nothing else. The charge of "poor prison management was unfounded and my record shows it," he declared.

Amos Pinchot Fears Dictatorship; Demands President State 1940 Stand

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Amos R. E. Pinchot, New York attorney and brother of Former Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday called on the President for "a clear outline of your program and of your intentions, including whether or not you propose to remain in the White House after 1940."

The letter, a 28-page document, attacked the Supreme Court bill, now shelved, the executive reorganization bill and the Black-Connery wage and hour measure.

Mr. Pinchot said he based his attack on a study of the measures "as they came from the White House" and claimed their passage without changes, and then subsequent upholding by what he termed a "packed court" would "throw the country into fascism in a fortnight."

Explaining he had studied the three proposals before any congressional changes were made, Mr. Pinchot wrote Mr. Roosevelt:

"I fear . . . you have not studied these bills long enough to gather their full force, especially when all three of them are considered together. The original drafts—as approved by yourself—are of immense importance . . . because, only by studying them can the country discover where you propose to lead it."

Mr. Pinchot charged the bills in their original form would set up censorship over newspapers and radio, and would "take vital powers from Congress and the courts and lodge them in your hands. They would set up a kind of one-man government which this country, I believe, is by no means ready to accept.

"Finally, they would, in all probability, bring such uncertainty and such economic stagnation and suffering as would create a most critical situation—and all this in the name of reform."

Instead of the legislation proposed in the pending measures Mr. Pinchot contends that "what the country needs and deserves is something better and more hopeful."

"It needs a sense of national unity and solidarity," he continues. "It needs men with hard commonsense. It needs steadiness, generous effort and patient thinking. Most of all it needs high production of goods and services, more wealth . . . for the use of the people. It should be clear enough by now that we cannot make people prosperous merely by dividing up wealth, unless there is enough wealth to divide.

'Ill Wind' Blows Unexpected Good

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26 (AP)—George B. Wellbaum, New York Telephone Company executive, fought off pieces of paper the wind plastered against his eyes as he drove down Main Street yesterday.

The wind died down, the paper settled to the floor—a $5 bill and three $1 bills.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Fall River Line Priscilla Ends Last Sound Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—What may have been the last voyage of the Steamship Priscilla, in service on the Fall River Line since 1894, began here over the week-end and is ended today with the old paddle wheeler tied up at Providence, R. I., while a federal court considers a petition for discontinuance of operations.

New Yorkers had their last glimpse of the Priscilla Saturday as the white-hulled steamer proceeded methodically up the East River under tow of the tugboat Nancy Moran, her paddles stilled and not a passenger aboard to crowd the polished railings for a good view of the Manhattan skyline.

Discontinuance of the steamship service through Long Island Sound was ordered by the company after trouble with members of the National Maritime Union. When the strike began on the steamship Commonwealth, then at Fall River, Mass., the Priscilla was in New York, and 180 members of her crew stayed aboard for a sit-down strike until they were forced ashore by diminishing supplies of food.

Built at Chester, Penna., in 1893, the Priscilla was 440 feet long and was reputed to have cost $1,500,000. Passengers between New York and Boston were carried on the overnight trip to Fall River by boat and thence by boat train to Boston.

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Newport 'Poses' for Picture Train Cameras

400 amateur photographers and sketchers ply their hobbies on train and at shore; Trick candid 'shots' and marine pictures lead in popularity.

By a Staff Photographer — Picture-Takers Have Their Pictures Taken

It was a great day for the double, compound, super candid picture.

They couldn't wait until they got to Newport, those 400-odd amateur camera fans and sketchers, who rode on the New Haven's special picture train yesterday and "shot up" the beautiful summer resort, just now the cynosure of all eyes because of the international yacht races starting Saturday.

Taking "shots" did not wait the train's arrival in Newport. Fifteen minutes after the train left South Station, cameras, all shapes and all sizes, were popping into sight everywhere. Five more minutes found their owners draped over the chairs, on the floor and even up in the luggage racks along the ceiling, trying to get a better and more unusual "shot."

Super Candid Camera Shots

The most popular "shot" on the train seemed to be of one "fan" getting a picture of another "fan" taking a picture of still another. That was the super, double, compound part of it. One fellow made it very clear—this another of another business. "You see that fellow there," he said with a nod; "well, I'm trying to get a shot of him taking a shot of that girl, who is taking a shot of that man, who is taking a shot of that woman, who is taking a shot of the landscape."

Time between these interior "shots," which were pretty difficult because of poor light, was spent "loading up" for the "raid" on Newport.

Every view of interest, historic, landscape and marine, was carefully listed with its location and how to reach it in the "Photo News," specially prepared for the convenience of the picture takers.

Camera Reigns Supreme

With precision and authority the visiting photographers marched to the center of the street, halted traffic, dropped on one knee, and took two camera "shots" each. With a deep bow and a royal flourish, traffic was permitted to flow again.

The Jamestown ferry, which gives camera "fans" some excellent opportunities for pictures of many types of water craft, was a busy place with dozens of amateurs, unaccustomed to the many adjustments on their cameras, struggling to get "shots" of two racing sailboats that passed quite close to the ferry.

The Cliff Walk, a picturesque 4½-mile walk along Newport's shore, with a background of summer villas, proved to be one of the most popular spots.

William J. Freethy, president of the Boston Business Men's Art Club, praised the assistance given the sketchers by Miss Helena Sturtevant, head of the Art Association in Newport. Following a visit to the current art exhibit at the Newport Association the sketchers went to the Redwood Library and from there to Kings Park where they all received personal instruction from Miss Sturtevant and her assistant, Miss Greta Carry.

On the return trip the group discussed plans for the next N. Y., N. H. & H. picture train which goes to Stonington, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 22.

CCC to Combat Fires

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — The Civilian Conservation Corps will use companies of trained firefighters this fall against blazes which annually menace the country's timber stands. Every CCC enrollee in a forest area is being given special training in forest-fire work by government foresters and park officials. Picked members are being trained specially for lookout and patrol duty and for service on "flying squads."

Cook's Hat Tossed In Mayoralty Ring?

Alonzo B. Cook, former State Auditor, appeared as a spectator today at the Fin Com-Codman Hill investigation and announced to reporters he may be a candidate for Mayor of Boston this fall.

"I am only interested in this investigation privately," Mr. Cook said, "because I may be a candidate for Mayor of this city."

Mr. Cook was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate last fall. He was defeated as candidate for Mayor of Boston four years ago.

Seedling Gladiolus Award Is Won By New Bedford Man

The special centennial award for the best seedling gladiolus exhibited was awarded Bancroft Winsor of New Bedford yesterday afternoon by the New England Gladiolus Society. The award was made in connection with the 100th anniversary celebration of the first gladiolus hybridizing in 1938.

Mr. Winsor's seedling is a large-flowered white, feathered with blush pink toward the edge. It has delicate throat markings of the same color. In competing for the award, New England hybridizers submitted 46 new seedlings of all colors. In addition to the centennial prize winner, 13 new varieties received awards of commendation.

Among the seedlings that were granted awards of commendation last year and were resubmitted this year for a higher award only one—a ruffled cream with a pink edging—succeeded. In the competition for the best spike of an introduction since 1934, Pasquale Vassaturo of Medfield won a special ribbon. His variety was White Triumphator.

Following the meeting, which was held at Sunnymede, the Sharon estate of William E. Clark, members of the society discussed plans for the forthcoming show.

Railroad Promises Tax Aid For Right to Close Car Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., July 26—If the Boston and Maine Railroad is given legislative authority to discontinue its car shops located in this city, it will agree to protect the city for a term of not less than ten years nor more than 20 years against the loss of tax revenue and the average payroll of the shops for 1936.

This would be done either by bringing new industries to the city or by cash payments or by both. This is the basis of the contract which would be drawn up if the necessary legislation is enacted by the state lawmakers and the move given the approval of the Keene voters.

The railroad has been seeking for some time to obtain permission to close the local car shops because of economic conditions. In the way of the move stood the state statutes requiring maintenance of the local shops.

The first move on the part of the railroad was to finance an industrial survey of the city. Various public meetings have been held and a special committee of cities has been carrying on negotiations.

NYA to Close Girls' Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH HAVERHILL, N. H., July 26—Camp Chipewas, which the National Youth Administration has operated here for the past eight months as a school to train young women for profitable employment in private fields, will close this month, according to Dr. Harold Bingham, state director.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the camp would be continued in view of the fact that girls who had attended the institution were in demand in private fields. Now comes word that it will close because of the uncertainty of obtaining sufficient girls and because it has "served its purpose." When the camp opened its enrollment included about a hundred girls from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Now the enrollment is down to about 40 girls.

The extensive camp, including several hundred acres, was first developed as a transient camp through the ERA, which turned it over to the NYA last fall. Now the property will be taken over by the State Department of Forestry and Recreation.

Stowaway Cruise Ends at Boston

A desire to join the British Navy and "see the world" ended in Boston yesterday for Steve Czeck, 18-year-old youth of Vegreville, Alberta. However, he succeeded in getting across the Atlantic and saw a part of the British Isles and Europe, but from the deck of a ship.

He worked his way across continent from his home in Alberta to Halifax, N. S., where he found the American steamship Liberty. He got aboard the ship, hiding in a lifeboat, where he remained until hungry.

He was put to work, as are all stowaways, and upon reaching London, British authorities questioned his Canadian citizenship. So he was held aboard ship while it went from London to Dundee, Leith, Hamburg and Bremen.

The steamer landed in Boston Sunday and Steve appeared before United States immigration officials today. He was barred from entering this country as an alien.

The ship line will send him back to Halifax on the steamer City of Flint.

New Poison Gas Claimed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The army expressed willingness yesterday to give "serious consideration" to a poison gas on which J. Leon Prenn, chemistry student at Iowa State College, has been working. Prenn has expressed belief that he has perfected a gas which will destroy gas masks.

Warehouse Asked To Sign Union Pact

As an aftermath of recent strikes among warehouse workers of Boston, union officials sat down today with the treasurer of the Vacuum warehouse of Somerville, Mass., in an effort to win concessions without a strike.

At a conference in the offices of the National Labor Relations Board in the Federal Building, Boston, spokesmen for the Warehouse Handlers Union, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, asked for the same wage increases and closed shop granted by other houses. Miss Anna Weinstock, federal conciliator, presided.

Dump Fires Stir Cambridge Protest

Unless the smoke and fire problem in city dumps of North Cambridge is corrected, William R. McMenimen, superintendent of streets, will receive a request to appear in court, David J. Nelligan, chairman of the Board of Health, announced today.

People dwelling near the dumps find is necessary to close their windows to prevent the smoke from entering the houses. This is said to cause discomfort. Residents of the home for the aged in the neighborhood also are annoyed.

A report said fires are breaking out every ten or 15 minutes during the day, resulting in the calling of fire trucks and extra expense for the city.

Interstate Pacts

(Continued From Page 9)

is questionable that we should turn it over to other countries in large quantities."

Senate Group Delays Action on Connecticut Flood Control Compact

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut withheld today his report on the Connecticut River flood control compact pending reconsideration at another meeting of the Senate commerce committee.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, committee chairman, said he asked its reconsideration at a committee meeting tomorrow in order to submit a report from the Federal Power Commission. He also said he might have a communication from the President with a suggested amendment.

Commerce committee aides reported the Power Commission recommendations had not yet been received but they were expected in time for tomorrow's meeting. No information was available regarding its probable contents.

The commerce committee authorized Senator Maloney last week to report the resolution ratifying the interstate compact favorably after conferences with the affected departments.

Mr. Maloney, after an informel discussion with war department officials, said he would report the resolution today regardless of whether the power commission had submitted its recommendation. Senator Copeland's request, however, caused him to withhold the report.

A High Highway

A lofty highway in Yellowstone national park runs 21 miles at altitudes averaging 10,000 feet.

Quincy Is 'It' In 'Tit for Tat'

A game of "Tit For Tat" is being played in Quincy by the city and the Hia-Pearl Company.

A large plot of land in back of Hancock Street was leased to the city by the Hia-Pearl Company and used as a free parking place for shoppers. Until February the city paid $175 a month. At that time the company raised the rent to $300 and now the city, including a formal balance, owes the company $3000. Unless the rent is paid the company declares a fence will be placed around the plot.

The Hia-Pearl claims that at one time it owed a water bill and the city threatened to shut off the water, and for that reason the fence will be installed unless back rent is paid.

Merchants are complaining to the city as the lack of parking space will hinder business.

Museum Exhibits Art Masterpieces

Masterpieces of American painting will be shown in a special exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, opening tomorrow. Continuing for two months, the display will include John Singleton Copley's portrait of Mrs. John Barrett, Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Mrs. Josiah Quincy, Ryder's "Silver Moon," Mary Cassatt's "Two Sisters," Eugene Speicher's portrait of the Russian dancer "Anna," Alexander Brook's "A Number of Things" and many other interesting works by American artists from the colonial period to the present.

As there is to be an exhibition of Copley paintings at the museum next February, in connection with the bicentennial celebration of his birth, the present showing will provide a background for placing this artist's position in the history of American art.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	July 28	Plymouth	Aug. 3	July 27 6:00 pm	July 28 8:00 am
Ile de France	July 29	Plymouth	Aug. 4	July 28 6:00 pm	July 29 8:00 am
Amer. Farmer	July 30	Plymouth	Aug. 6	July 29 6:00 pm	July 30 12 noon
Amer. Importer	July 31	Liverpool	Aug. 8	July 30 6:00 pm	July 31 7:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	July 31	Gibraltar	Aug. 6	July 30 6:00 pm	July 31 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Asama Maru	Aug. 5	July 31 6:00 pm	July 31 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunawili	Victoria Aug. 3	July 29 6:00 pm	July 29 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria Aug. 4	July 30 6:00 pm	July 30 8:00 pm

*San Francisco. †Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive all-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays, not including holidays.

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Liquor Board Airs Gaming Charge In Worcester Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 26—Going over the heads of the Worcester police for the second time this year, the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission, in addition to threatening to close up other liquor places allowing horse-race gambling, has filed a complaint with the Worcester License Commission against a downtown restaurant.

The complaint charges that the restaurant violated the state liquor laws by allowing horse-race gambling on the premises. Agents of the state commission were in Worcester for several days recently and it is reported that as a result of their investigations, complaints of gambling will be filed against other establishments.

The complaint filed by William P. Hayes, chairman of the commission, evoked considerable comment in Worcester because the impression has prevailed that bookmaking was no longer going on. This impression was based on police activities following orders issued by Mayor John S. Sullivan several months ago to clean up all racketeers.

Early this year the Mayor received reports that bets were being placed in certain places where liquor was sold. He immediately issued a warning in which he said the liquor licenses of all such places would be revoked.

Whether or not the operators have been trying to carry on their business in taverns and restaurants may be learned when the agents of the State Commission testify before the local commission July 30.

Early this year the A. B. C. told the Worcester commission that conditions in Worcester liquor establishments were worse than anywhere else in the State and warned that if conditions were not improved, violators would be brought directly before the State Commission or the courts.

Codman

(Continued from Page 9)

ager of the fund, Mr. Driscoll was "kept on tenterhooks in regard to his job."

The attorney read the records of several trustee meetings to show that, beginning in May, 1935, and continuing through the first part of this year, Mr. Driscoll was voted his job for periods of one to six months.

Tells of Repairs

Regarding his responsibility for money spent for repair work on White Fund property—which, the witness testified, did not exceed $100 a year during terms of George Phelan and Gen. Edward L. Logan, he never was instructed to check jobs by Major Hall. He said the only inspection he ever made was shortly after Major Hall was appointed. This included several properties.

Major Hall, at the time, Mr. Driscoll testified, said the buildings were in "deplorable condition" and did not see how the fund ever rented the buildings. He declared, Mr. Driscoll said, that it was his, Mr. Hall's, purpose to put the buildings into condition.

The witness testified he never was ordered to do anything to put buildings in condition and never took initiative in such work.

On checking bills, Attorney Farnum asked, "Was it impossible to check in detail the accuracy or honesty of the bills for truck hire, materials and workmen?"

Mr. Driscoll replied it was and that his only job was to check arithmetical computation.

Tells of Meeting

To his testimony that he met the head of the construction company in Major Hall's office in City Hall and at that time was informed that the Codman Hill company was to get all the repair work done by the White Fund, the witness added this was not the procedure in the days of Major Hall's predecessors.

Mr. Farnum computed that 155 repair jobs went to the Codman Hill company.

"Isn't it a fact," he demanded, "that you have not a single scrap of paper in the White Fund office regarding the cost or authorization of contracts with the Codman Hill company?"

"I did not consider it my duty," answered Mr. Driscoll.

Following the morning recess, Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury, who testified earlier in the investigation, was recalled to the witness stand. He was questioned about his statement to the City Council shortly after the disappearance of Codman Hill records. In this statement demanding an investigation by the Fin Com, which Mr. Farnum read into the record Councilor Dowd mentioned "two close political friends of the Mayor." Asked to whom this referred, the witness gave the names of two men. The source of his information, he testified was an anonymous telephone call.

Repairs on Home

Resuming the stand, Mr. Driscoll's attention was called to carpenter bills on repairs made at Mayor Mansfield's brother's house, with a charge of $1.25 an hour on bills to Miss Grace Mansfield by the Codman Hill company, and White Fund bills by the same company at $1.75 an hour.

"Know anything about that?" demanded Attorney Farnum.

"No."

Radcliffe Alumnae Fund Oversubscribed $7000

The Alumnae Fund Committee of the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association, of which Mrs. A. Barr Comstock of Cambridge and Dedham is chairman, has recently announced in its final report to the board that the fund has reached a total of $42,000, representing an oversubscription of $7000 beyond the original objective of $35,000.

The idea of the furnishing of the new dormitory, Ella Lyman Cabot Hall, as a fund project has been so enthusiastically received that 10 common rooms, four student sitting rooms, and 63 student rooms have been named in honor of or in memory of alumnae and friends of Radcliffe.

Use of Liquor Profits Urged To Aid Victims of Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 26—Legislation providing that state profits from the sale of liquor be earmarked for relief of liquor victims appears headed for adverse treatment by the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

This measure, introduced by Representative Charles V. Kimball of Manchester, provides that state liquor profits be used to furnish financial relief to women and minors as a result of their husbands and fathers drinking to such a degree as to bring financial hardship to the household. This measure is now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee, which will give it an adverse report, it is reported.

There have been several moves launched by dry interests since the current session started to divert liquor profits to relief for those injured directly or indirectly as a result of the sale of liquor. At least one dry takes the attitude that the State's profit from the sale of liquor would not be sufficient to pay the cost of the harm actually done.

Dog Racers Defy Lehman

NYACK, N. Y., July 26 (AP)—Dog-racing promoters talked back today at Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who ordered their tracks and betting booths closed.

George V. Dorsey, district attorney of Rockland County, who led a raid on the Orangeburg Kennel Club, said he had been served with a summons and complaint to show cause why he should not be enjoined permanently from interfering with the races.

The summons, he said, also named Governor Lehman, Superintendent John A. Warner of the state police, the five horse racing associations in the state and members of the State Racing Commission of which Herbert Bayard Swope is chairman.

Answerable in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York within 20 days, the summons and complaint was drawn by Charles Cohen, attorney for the Orangeburg operators.

It was the latest move of the dog track operators to keep their races running, in spite of police interference, but it was not the last, said Mr. Cohen.

He announced the dogs would be chasing their mechanical rabbit at Orangeburg again tonight, saying he intended to obtain a temporary federal injunction to forestall the police.

Such an injunction from District Judge Matthew Abruzzo in Brooklyn, which Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. sought to stay at the last hour, allowed the Nassau Kennel Club track at Mineola to reopen to a large crowd Saturday night.

The Orangeburg track ran seven of a card of eight races before state, county and local police located and arrested Joseph F. Meyers of Paterson, N. J., the track operator.

Arraigned before Robert Clark, justice of the peace here in the early morning, Mr. Meyers was charged with bookmaking and released in $500 bail for a hearing Thursday.

The legal maneuvers by the track operators to thwart police action began early this summer when Governor Lehman vetoed for the second time in two years a bill to legalize pari-mutuel betting at dog races and ordered state police to close all tracks.

Contention of the track operators, as expressed during a recent case against the Nassau Club, is that the law is discriminatory when it permits betting on horses but not on the dogs.

'Heils' Are Absent As Bund Meets In New Jersey Again

ANDOVER, N. J., July 26 (AP)—More than 2000 members of the German-American Bund picknicked at Camp Nordland yesterday without the marching which last Sunday brought charges of "Nazi" and "un-American" activities against the Bund.

Only two flags were present—one American and the other German. Gone were the "heils" and "Nazi salutes" that marked the opening day's activities.

From August Klapprott, state president of the Bund and director of the camp, came the sole references to protests against activities at the spot in the Sussex County hills that he had termed "America's White Man's camp."

He asserted that "private organizations" such as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have absolutely no right "to call for investigation of the camp."

"We never investigate Jewish synagogues or Jewish organizations. Why should they stir up propaganda against us?" he asked.

At Sea Girl, meanwhile, members of the 29th Division Association, New Jersey Department, at their twentieth annual reunion and memorial services, adopted a resolution protesting what they called "un-American activities" at Camp Nordland.

Coal Outdoes Gold

DENVER (AP)—Geologists have estimated that during the past 75 years nearly 370,000,000 tons of coal were mined in Colorado with a value of $785,000,000, or $40,000,000 more than the value of gold produced in the State during the same period.

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Sterling Silver Flatware
30-piece Set $50.56
Here is an excellent opportunity to purchase a 30-piece Sterling Silver Flatware Set, with chest included, at much less the price of comparable qualities. You may choose between two beautiful, popular patterns . . . Marlborough and French Antique. Set includes six knives, six forks, six teaspoons, six salad forks, and six butter spreaders.
SILVER ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 897,390
1937 vol. to date 24[illegible],000
1936 vol. to date 39[illegible],000

Trend Irregular In Securities Due To Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Leading stocks found difficulty in extending their advance in today's market. While a number of specialties pushed ahead, the principal steels, utilities, motors and rails inclined to back away under profit selling. Dealings were quiet and trends mixed near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 900 000 shares.

Grain and cotton futures were again on the retreat. Bonds did better.

Gains up to a point or more were registered for U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers, Simmons Co., U. S. Realty, Flintkote, Chesapeake & Ohio, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Western Union, Tidewater Oil, Texas Corp., Auburn, U. S. Rubber, American Radiator and Armstrong Cork.

Narrow to down a point were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Steel Foundries, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, Canada Dry, American Locomotive, du Pont, General Electric and Westinghouse.

Bonds Are Higher

Led by selected industrials, bonds moved forward on the stock exchange today. Outstanding weakness was in the Japanese sector of the foreign list, where the 6½s and 5½s were both lower on Tokyo dispatches that major armed conflict between the Japanese and Chinese in North China seemed "unavoidable."

Industrials were in the strongest demand. Higher were the Bethlehem Steel 4½s and 3¾s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone & Telegraph 5s, Loew's 3½s and Walworth 4s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, after opening higher, sagged under Saturday's levels. Fractional declines were shown by Studebaker 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Trends in rail issues were mixed. Great Northern 4½s were higher, and the road's 4s were lower. Shell Union 3½s gained among the ails. Small market interest was shown in utility bonds. U. S. Governments were quiet and little changed.

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The curb market steered a steady course today with fractional gains the rule. Interest centered in the utility division. Oils and industrials were mixed.

Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, Standard Power & Light, and United Light & Power preferred "A" leaned forward.

Gulf Oil gave up a fraction while Crocker Wheeler advanced around a point. A little higher were American Cyanamid "B," Technicolor, Consolidated Copper and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

New Haven Deficit For June $542,677

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported today a deficit for June of $542,677, the deficit for June, 1936, was $472,581.

Operating revenues for June, 1937, amounted to $6,821,447, an increase of $526,254 over the previous year. operating expenses for the month were $5,334,171, an increase of $515,633 over a year ago.

Gross revenue for the first months of 1937 were $41,285,346, an increase of $3,726,905 over the same period last year.

The deficit for the first six months this year was $2,101,385 compared with a deficit of $4,286,497 for last year.

Wheat Plunges 4c In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—The largest arrival of wheat in Chicago in six years did much to plunge prices downward today four cents a bushel, maximum. Affected more or less by that, corn and oats reached season new low price records. The United States wheat visible supply total increased 20,573,000 bushels, against 13,922,000 increase a year ago.

At the close, wheat was 2½-⅝ under Saturday's finish, Sept. 1.15⅞-1.16, Dec. 1.18-1.18¼. Corn 1⅞-4¼ down, Sept. 96⅞-97, Dec. 72¾-⅞, and oats 2¼-2¼ off.

U. S. Tax on A. G. & E. Now Put at $55,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Addition of a $4,000,000 item boosted to about $55,000,000 the Treasury's tax claims against the Associated Gas & Electric System.

The new claim was for taxes on alleged profits from securities sales and other activities in 1927 and 1928. It was made in an amended answer filed by the Government with the board of tax appeals where the claims are pending.

The company contends the claims are beyond reason.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks continued active today and closed mostly higher Giltedged issues, industrials and home rails all were firm.

Paris—The Bourse was irregular at the close today. International issues improved but industrials and government bonds were uneven.

Liverpool—Cotton futures closed steady unchanged to 2 points higher

Adams Express Company

Adams Express Company reported net asset value, based on market quotations as of June 30, was $21.67 a share, compared with $15.73 a share as of June 30, 1936, and $22.84 a share as of Dec. 31, 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Jul 23
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	5	82	80½	82	+ 1½
23½	15	Adams Exp (1.30g)	4	18	18	18	— ¼
38¾	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 21
36	28	Addressograph (1.60)	1	33	32	33	
4¾	2	Advance, Rumo	2	3½	3½	3½	
80½	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	2	74	74	74	
8¼	3¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
8¾	3¾	Alleghany	33	3¾	3½	3½	
84½	35	Alleg pf xw	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
89¾	34½	Allegh pf $20 ww	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
50	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 23
53½	35	Allegh pr pf	2	37½	37½	37½	Jul 23
45¾	30½	Allegh Steel (.80g)	3	34¾	33¾	33¾	—1½
27¾	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jul 21
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	238¾	238½	238¾	+ ¾
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	3	25½	25½	25½	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	20	19¾	19	19	
85	74	Allied St pf (6)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jul 23
62½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	28	70	68¾	69¼	— ¼
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
8¾	4¼	Amal Lea	2	40	40	40	Jul 23
52¾	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	95	95	95	Jul 22
114¾	80	Amerada (2)					
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (3½g)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ⅝
41¾	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	11	30½	29½	29¾	— ¼
80¾	57¾	Am Brk Shoe (1½g)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	5	107¼	107	107	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156½	156½	156½	+ ½
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	3	53	51¾	51¾	— ¼
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	81	81	81	Jul 21
32¾	26	Am Ch & C (½g)	10	30¾	30	30	— ¾
148	115	Am Ch&Of pf (5)	3	135	135	135	Jul 22
106	96	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 22
23¾	13¾	Am Colortype	10	16½	16	16	+ ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	13	26	24¾	24½	+ ⅜
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	16	25⅞	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 24
13¾	8½	Am & For Pow	143	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	37	Am & FP 6 pf	1	47¾	47½	47½	+ 2½
58¾	45	Am & FP 7 pf	8	57	56	56¼	
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	21	28	27	27½	— ⅝
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	Jul 24
11¼	5½	Am Hide & Lea	14	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (2)	3	44	43¾	44	Jul 23
52¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	3	44	43¾	44	+1
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¾	3	3	
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 23
24½	12¼	Am Internat	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
58¾	37	Am Loco	8	47¾	46¼	46¾	— ¾
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	2	109	108½	109	+1
29¾	18¾	Am M&Pdy (¾g)	6	21	20½	20½	
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	9½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	52	52	52	
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	156	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	49½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	8	67⅝	67½	67½	— ⅝
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	58¾	58½	58½	+ ½
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	88	22¾	22¾	22½	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	18	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	6	27	27	27	—1
105¾	79¾	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	21	94½	92¾	94	— ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	142	142	142	Jul 23
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55½	55½	55½	Jul 23
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	59	57⅞	58	—1
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 23
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	46½	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	130	130	130	Jul 23
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	22	22	22	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	172¼	172	172¾	+ ¼
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	1	81	81	81	+1½
99⅛	74½	Am Tob B (5)	6	82¾	82	82¼	+ ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	136½	136½	136½	— ½
20½	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	11	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	176	22¾	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
107	85	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23
14¾	7¾	Am Woolen	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	9	70	69½	69¾	— ½
30	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	54	15½	14½	15⅛	+1⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 2
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	70	57¾	56¾	57¾	
97	79	Anac W&C (1⅝g)	2	82	82	82	Jul 21
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.20g)	25	23½	23½	23¾	Jul 23
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 23
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	Jul 23
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108½	108¼	108½	Jul 24
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	22	12	11⅞	12	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 24
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	73	60	59	59⅞	+1⅛
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
17¾	8¾	Artloom	6	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	1	87	87	87	
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 19
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	15	85½	84¼	84¼	— ¼
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	4	99	98¾	99	Jul 24
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	11	54	53	53	—1
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	24	24	24	Jul 23
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	23	30½	29¾	30	— ¼
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	1	111	111	111	Jul 23
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	15½	15¾	15½	
18¾	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	50½	50¾	50½	
52¾	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	75	74½	74½	Jul 24
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1⅝g)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	17	21¾	20¼	21⅛	+1⅛
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	6½	6½	6½	Jul 23
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	10	7	7⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp					

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	5	6⅛	5¾	5	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	9	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	3	85	85	85	Jul 20
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	86½	86½	86½	Jul 20
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	23	29	28½	28⅝	— ¼
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	2	33	33	33	Jul 24
15	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	42½	42	42½	Jul 22
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	4	32½	32	32	— ½
32	22	Barker Bros	1	25½	25½	25½	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	15	27⅝	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	7	16½	16	16	Jul 23
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 16
105¾	101	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	Jul 23
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	87½	87½	87½	Jul 23
87½	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	31½	31¼	31½	Jul 23
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	42	21¾	20¾	21⅝	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (1.33⅓g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	59	56	59	+2
105½	73	Beth Stl (3g)	31	94⅞	94	94¾	— ⅝
20	17	Beth Stl 8% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	119½	119¾	119½	Jul 24
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	1	63½	63½	63½	+3½
38	24	Black & Dekr (⅝g)	5	27	27	27	
29¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	8	24¾	24	24	— ⅝
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	15	33⅝	32½	32½	— ½
48⅝	37	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42¾	43½	43½	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	17	25	24¾	24¾	— ¾
47	38½	Borg-Warner (2)	15	45	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	3	10	10	10	— ¼
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	9	17⅞	17½	17½	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	16	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	50	50	50	+1
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	38½	39½	39½	—1⅝
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	9	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	19½	19⅜	19½	Jul 24
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	29	25⅝	25	25	
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	69⅜	68¼	68¼	— ½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	17	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
34¾	17⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	24	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
28¼	14¾	Budd Mfg	33	11	10½	10⅝	
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Wheel (.30g)	5	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	10	38⅝	38	38	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	58½	54⅜	54⅝	—1¼
18⅜	11⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	3	17½	17	17	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad M (.65g)	6	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Term	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 19
18½	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
36½	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	34	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
33⅜	17½	Byers Co	9	21¾	21¼	21½	
34¾	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	3	30½	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅛

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	—1
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2¼)	1	51¼	51½	51½	Jul 23
8¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	21	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	43	15½	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
27⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 24
38¾	23½	Can D G Ale	61	26	24⅝	25	—1⅛
17½	11⅜	Canad Pac	25	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
81½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	15½	15¼	15½	Jul 24
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 21
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10a)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
182½	138	Case (J I)	6	183½	181	183½	+3
100	85	Caterpil Tract (3)	5	98¾	98	98¾	+ ⅛
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (6)	3	104	104	104	— ¼
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1⅛g)	15	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¾	36⅝	Celotex (.40g)	2	43¾	43¼	43½	Jul 21
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	31½	31	31½	— ½
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	3	20½	20	20	
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13½	13	13½	+1⅝
14½	8½	Cenky Rib M (.30g)	4	10½	10	10¼	Jul 21
58⅝	40	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	76½	75½	75½	
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	13	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P & F (2)	1	59	59	59	Jul 23
48	14¾	Checker Cab	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
68⅞	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.50a)	19	53½	53½	53⅝	+1½
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	Jul 23
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)		75½	76½	76½	+1
4¾	3¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 8
13¾	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 20
8¾	4	Chi & NW	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
19½	8¾	Chi & NW pf	2	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
4	2	Chi Gt West	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 23
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
33	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1¾g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jul 24
5¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	3	3	2	2	
7¼	2¼	Chi M StP & P pf	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	13	28¾	28	28½	+ ½
41	28	Chi Pn T cv pr pf (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
5⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
8¾	3¾	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10½	4¼	Chi RI & P 7% pf	1	6	6	6	
37½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
22½	15¾	Chick Coi Oil	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¾	94	Chrysler (7g)	69	115⅝	113¾	115	— ⅝
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	2	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
19¾	8¾	City Stores	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
49¾	32⅛	Clark Equip (1.60)	8	44¼	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
48⅜	36	Clev Graph Br (1g)	2	46¼	46	46¼	— ¼
29⅞	23⅜	Cluett Pea new (1)	13	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
170⅛	123⅛	Coca-Cola (5)	9	160½	160½	160½	Jul 23
93	86½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 24
26⅝	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	18	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	103½	103½	103½	
62⅝	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jul 24
51⅝	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jul 24
28⅞	18	Colum G&E (.30g)	180	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
168	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	90	89¾	90	
39½	26½	Colum Pict vto (1a)	2	28½	28¾	28½	— ⅛
48¾	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43	43	43	—1
125⅜	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121⅝	121½	121½	Jul 21
69¼	54¾	Comml Credit (4)	1	68	68	68	+ ⅛
114	106	Comml Cred pf (4½)	3	104½	104½	104½	Jul 23
7	4	Comml Invest Tr (4)	7	60	58½	60	— ½
120	103	Comml I T cv pf (6½)	1	105½	105½	106¾	— ⅝
21¼	13	Comml Solv (.60)	43	14⅜	14	14½	+ ⅛
4½	2	Congress Cig	178	3½	3	3⅜	
75⅝	46	Conwelth & Sou	4	50⅝	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅛	Conde Nast	4	14	13⅜	13⅝	Jul 23
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	5	38½	38	38½	+ ½
19¼	12½	Congress Cig	3	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	Jul 9
33¾	18⅝	Cons Air Corp	7	34½	33⅛	33½	— ¼
18⅝	9⅝	Cons Cigar	1	12	12	12	— ½
13½	8½	Cons Coal	12	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	58	41	40¼	40¾	— ¼
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	103	102	103	+ ½
10¼	6¼	Cons Film	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	3	14	13¾	14	Jul 24
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	85	16⅛	15⅞	16	
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil 5% pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22
42¾	35⅞	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
10⅝	4½	Cons Text	1	¾	¾	¾	
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	32	49	48⅜	49	+ ⅛
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (⅝g)	3	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅛
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	9	63⅝	62	62¾	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	156	156	156	Jul 23
10¼	6	Coty	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
56½	40	Crane Co	14	50¾	50½	50¾	
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	2	116¾	116¾	116¾	
114	100¼	Crane Co pf new	3	113¾	113	113¾	+ ⅝
37	28⅞	Cream of W (1⅛g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
28⅝	18½	Crosley Radio	5	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	2	84¼	84¼	84⅜	Jul 22
86½	61⅛	Crown Ck pf ww(2½)	5	68¾	68¾	68¾	Jul 24
51⅝	31	Crown Ck pf xw(2½)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jul 24
28⅞	18	Crown Zeller	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
98⅝	83½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	4	98	98	98	Jul 23
81¾	61	Crucible Stl	5	72	70¾	72	Jul 24
135	116	Cruc Stl pf (5½k)	3	129½	128	129½	Jul 23
		Cuba Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1⅜	Cuban-Am Sug	11	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
43¾	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (2½)	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
14¾	8⅜	Curtis Pub	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
109½	71	Curtis Pub pf (7)	3	76⅝	75	75	—1¼
8¾	3	Curtiss-Wright	56	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
23¾	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	10	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
90¾	73½	Cutler-

Business and Industry

Highest Number of Employed This Fall Since 1929, Says Survey

Commerce and Finance

Japan Gets Profit Of 800,000,000 Yen By Revaluing Gold

By the Associated Press

TOKYO—The Government's decision, announced late last week, to revalue the gold reserves of the Bank of Japan, the official bank of issue, increases the book value of the metal almost three-fold, it was stated. It is understood the new valuation will be 280 or 290 milligrams of gold to the yen. At the new figure, the bank's reserves would be about 1,300,000,000 yen.

This valuation still is below the $35 an ounce of the United States Government. The new Japanese figure makes an ounce of gold worth about 100 yen, approximately $29 at the current exchange rate. If translated into United States dollars at the rate of exchange 1,300,000,000 yen is about $377,000,000; but if it is taken into consideration that the Japanese valuation of gold still is about 17 per cent below the United States valuation, the bank's reserves become about $455,000,000. The book profit on Japan's revaluation has been estimated at roughly 800,000,000 yen.

To keep Japanese currency stable in world markets, the government has decided to set up an exchange stabilization fund, using about 600,000,000 yen of the bank's gold reserves at the revalued price.

The Bank of Japan also will revalue the gold reserves of the official colonial banks, Bank of Chosen (Korea) and Bank of Taiwan (Formosa), and absorb into its own reserves part of the surplusses thus created. Nevertheless, the note-issuing limits of the two colonial banks will be increased by 100 to 140 per cent.

Since December, 1931, when Japan went off the gold standard, the official bank has carried its gold reserves on its books at the old gold parity figure, which was 84.4 cents a yen in terms of devalued United States dollars. With the yen fluctuating between 20 and 30 cents, the actual value of the gold in terms of the yen has been three or four times the book figures.

Rural Electrifying To Reach 100,000 New Farms by Fall

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration estimates that current from lines financed by it will be lighting 100,000 farm homes by autumn.

Now in its second fiscal year of a 10-year program, the REA has lent $62,000,000 for projects to serve 200,000 farms. Power already has been brought to 26,600 farms, and construction work is under way on lines to reach 80,000 more.

Independent surveys, officials say, support their belief the projects will be financially successful. The loans are made on a 20-year basis and at interest rates averaging less than 3 per cent.

While most farms reached by REA lines have only lights, some have elaborate electrical equipment. Dairy farms have put in electrical cooling systems, churns and separators.

B. M. T. Net Is $4.09 Share; $4.76 Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System net income for the year ended June 30 totaled $4,508,462 after all deductions including $648,000 reserve for amortization of leasehold investment under Contract No. 4, but before provision for possible surtax on undistributed profits, as compared with $4,997,588 the year before, after a reserve of $610,000 for leasehold amortization.

The net income is equal after 12 months dividend requirements on 249,468 shares of $6 preferred stock to $4.09 a share on 735,664 no par common shares, as compared with $4.76 per share in the preceding year.

Gross operating revenue was $51,987,039, against $52,464,854, and operating expenses were $34,332,481, against $33,949,957 the year before. Operating income after taxes on operating properties was $11,766,901, against $13,649,066.

Excluding the Brooklyn and Queens Transit System, gross revenues were $30,831,555 for the fiscal year, against $31,762,775 the year before, and operating expenses were $17,230,955, against $17,398,884. Operating income after taxes on operating properties was $9,898,950, as compared with $11,254,240 in the preceding year.

The Brooklyn and Queens Transit System reports a net income of $645,831 for the fiscal year, after charges and income taxes, equal to $2.28 a share earned on 283,250 no par shares of $6 preferred stock, against $1,196,127, or $4.22 a share on the preferred stock, the year before.

Virginia's Industrial Employment Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The number of employees in Virginia industry jumped from an average of 77,080 in 1936 to 85,311 as of June 1, 1937, the Virginia Manufacturers' Association reports in an official bulletin.

Reports from 305 concerns are used. The record shows that the average number in 1933 was 58,598.

Independence Fund's Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Independence Fund of North America, Inc., has declared 50 cents a share on capital stock, payable July 30, 1937, to stockholders of record July 24. Henry J. Simonson Jr., president, reports that earnings, after taxes, for the first six months of 1937 were 85 cents per share in comparison with 54 cents per share for the first six months of 1936.

'Old' Wheat Stocks Lowest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Estimated stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1 totaled 12,312,000 bushels, the lowest on record since the government first began issuing estimates in 1919, according to the United States Crop Reporting Board.

The new crop is not included in the statement. Trade circles here interpreted the estimate as bullish in that the low old stocks will offset to some extent the expected bumper new crop.

Business Holds Up Well; Upswing Due In Fall, Says Service

Industrial activity in general continues to show marked resistance to seasonal and other retarding influences, and operations in practically all lines are holding well above a year ago, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report. Strikes, and the decline in new buying during recent months, have tended to reduce inventories and thus hasten the correction of supply-demand maladjustments that might otherwise have come during the late summer.

Consumer goods activity has been more supporting of general business levels this summer than that of heavy industry. June recorded a greater than seasonal pickup in consumer purchases, and a rise in employment and factory payrolls greater than the gain in the cost of living. With cash farm income also running substantially ahead of last year, it is likely that the general trade and industrial structure will continue to receive strong support from the consumer division and new orders for heavy producers' goods should soon reach larger volumes.

The Service concludes that, while some further curtailment in business can be expected during the weeks immediately ahead, business promises to hold well above last year's levels, and, what is more important, the stage is set for a substantial upswing by fall.

I. R. T. Voting Trust Dissolution Seen After Many Years

NEW YORK—Corporate affairs of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which have been dominated for about 15 years by a voting trust, will soon be freed by the dissolution of that arrangement, according to counsel for the directors, notifying them that the trust cannot be renewed further after Oct. 1 next. Upon dissolution of the trust, which controls 347,995 shares of the 350,000 outstanding, voting control will be returned to stockholders.

Another expectation is that an annual meeting of stockholders of the I. R. T. will be held early in September. This would be the second such meeting since the company went into receivership more than five years ago. It is believed that a contest for control will be waged at the meeting to replace the present directorate with one disposed more favorably toward quick action in the matter of reorganization.

The present directorate is composed of 18 members, of whom nine are named by the voting trustees upon the designation of the voting trust certificate holders. Of the other nine, three are elected from candidates named by the Manhattan Railway Company, three from a list submitted by the bondholders of the I. R. T., and three from candidates named by the Transit Commission.

Remington Rand, Inc. Has Record Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Remington Rand, Inc., and subsidiaries for the quarter ended on June 30, last, had a net profit of $1,470,168, the largest earnings for that period in the history of the company. The figure is arrived at after deductions for depreciation, interest, federal income taxes and other charges but before surtax on undistributed income. It equaled 81 cents each on 1,564,925 shares of $1 par common stock outstanding after allowing for quarterly dividend requirements on the $4.50 preferred stock. The previous peak figure for that period was in the June quarter of 1929, when the company earned $1,417,047, or 77 cents a share based on present capitalization.

In the June quarter of 1936 the net profit was $443,959, equal after dividend requirements on 181,739 shares of $25 par 5 per cent prior preferred stock to 12 cents each on 1,361,184 shares of $1 par common stock.

New Bantam Automobile Ready for Production

BUTLER, Penna. (AP)—The American Bantam Car Company has completed its financial setup and announces initial production would consist of quarter-ton chassis, light trucks, coupes and roadsters. The company purchased the properties of the former Austin Car Company last summer and has a capacity of 40,000 cars a year.

President R. S. Evans says the concern's assets exceed $1,500,000, with one-third in cash and is free of all indebtedness except current liabilities of less than $15,000.

Personal Finance Company

Industrial Bankers, widely known personal finance institution, with offices in 35 Massachusetts cities and towns and New England Equity, with offices in nine Massachusetts localities, announce that both organizations will now be known as the Personal Finance Company. There is no change in the management or the business of either organization.

Best Employment Level Seen Since Before Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This fall the total of gainfully employed in the United States will attain the highest level since predepression days, due to a pick-up in industrial activity, says the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in its monthly report on July business. Although layoffs of WPA workers and temporary reductions in the working forces of many companies are now being reflected in some employment decline, this is only temporary, the report states, and improvement will be seen as fall activity becomes more pronounced.

Discussing current general conditions, the committee declares that "opinion is general that there need be little fear on the part of business men concerning the fall and winter volume of industrial turnover."

Selective Buying Policy

It suggests a buying policy that would give companies in this country a coverage of one to three months on needed materials, and Canadian organizations coverage of one to two months, and adds:

"Buying policy must of necessity be dealt with on a most selective basis, and at the moment there can be no general recommendation laid down. The feeling is that prices will continue to drag, perhaps for another month or so, and, as a consequence, there is little incentive to purchase extensively ahead. Then again, there are those who feel that commodity values are going to be moderately stronger by the time the winter months set in and that various items may be at the low point of the present price movement.

"There is no evidence whatever of the runaway trend of value that was the vogue several months ago, and no such buying movement is imminent, but there are those selective materials that from an actual supply-demand standpoint already are showing a decidedly firm undertone. These materials warrant forward commitments at going levels."

Inventories Decline

There is considerable hand-to-mouth buying going on and inventories are being liquidated somewhat further. Meanwhile, the report continued, there are a number of buyers who believe that "temporary bottoms have been reached in numerous commodities" and that any further change would tend upward.

With regard to collections, the committee found no cause for concern despite the let-down in business generally. Credit, they added, gives no indications of any definite tightening, and there does not seem to be any shortage of funds for going concerns.

Concluding its report on employment, the committee reported that "the consensus is that the surge of controversy between labor and capital has about run its course."

Bulk of Federal Tax Classifications Net Increased Revenues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal income from 52 of 64 classifications of taxes increased during the fiscal year which ended June 30, last, the Internal Revenue Bureau reports.

Taxes on corporate incomes, chief federal revenue producer, yielded $2,148,663,000 during the year, an increase of $735,725,000 over the previous fiscal period.

Liquor tax revenues climbed $88,781,000 to $594,245,000; tobacco levies, $51,088,000 to $552,254,000, and miscellaneous manufacturers' excise imposts, $69,806,000 to $449,346,000.

Revenue from the levy on gifts dropped $136,146,000 to $23,911,000, and receipts from capital stock sales or transfers fell $1,704,000 to $31,350,000.

Collections from all internal revenue sources totaled $4,653,195,000 last year, an increase of $1,132,986,000 over the previous year.

Dwight Manufacturing 6 Months' Profits Large

In the six months ended May 31, 1937, Dwight Manufacturing Company, southern cotton manufacturers largely owned in New England, had large profits as indicated by balance sheet comparisons. With surplus rising $137,721, or from $1,070,221 to $1,207,942, and with $240,000 in dividends paid ($1 a share), total indicated earnings were $377,721, equal to $1.57 per share.

No comparison with the corresponding period a year ago is possible. Hitherto the company has published earnings reports covering various 12-month periods. The latest, covering 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1936, showed net profit, after federal taxes and depreciation, of $605,439, equal to $2.52 per share, while for the 12 months ended May 30, 1936, the company reported net profit of $414,566, equal to $1.73 per share.

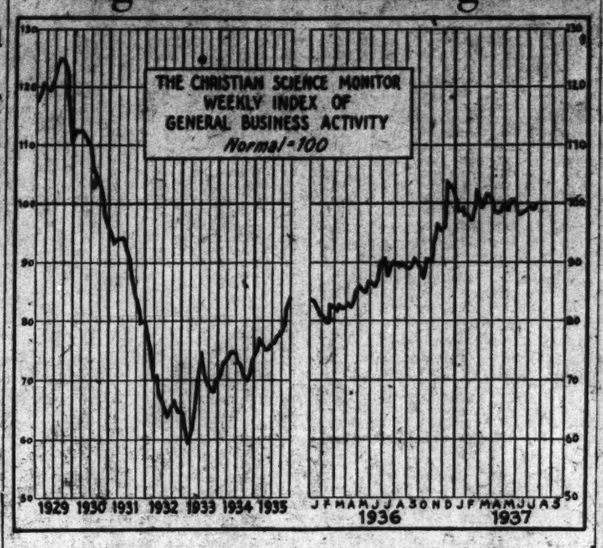
Dwight's capital surplus also increased from $317,185 to $639,399 between Nov. 30, 1936, and May 31, 1937. This increase, however, was relative to a mark-up in plant valuation effected to make figures coincide with those recommended by federal tax officials.

On May 31, the company had current assets of $3,092,861 and current liabilities $444,274, making net working capital $2,648,587, a figure almost unchanged from that of $2,631,465 on Nov. 30, 1936.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates reports for the twelve months ended June 30, 1937 total income of $11,002,708 available for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, and dividends. After all charges the net income amounted to $3,043,125. After provision of $1,106,732 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends, $2,257,428 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, and $106,669 for state taxes on dividends, the deficit was $429,704.

Monitor Business Index Shows Slight Increase During Week



Increases in two components and a decrease in a third resulted in an increase in The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index for the week ended July 17. On July 17 the index registered 99.8 (prel.), as compared with 98.6 on July 10 and 89.3 July 18, 1936.

Miscellaneous carloadings was the component that showed a decline, while bank debits for selected centers ouside of New York City and electric power production showed increases.

Despite a sizable advance in the reported data for miscellaneous carloadings for the week following the holiday week and allowance for a small seasonal decline the adjusted index dropped off.

Power production spurted forward to a level well above that of the week preceding the holiday week and the highest level on record.

Bank debits gained moderately against a small seasonal decline. Steel activity slumped off a point last week to 82 per cent of capacity. Operations are beginning to reflect the seasonal lull in new business despite substantial backlogs of orders in some products. However, with new orders from the automobile industry beginning to appear a pick up in steel operations is expected.

Automobile output dropped off sharply last week to 85,055 units, compared with 115,380 in the preceding week. Production was the lowest since the strike period in February.

Increasing food prices and rents together with heavy resort and travel trade have been diverting consumer expenditures from merchandise buying and retail trade has been spotty throughout the country. In a few areas there were substantial increases over a year ago but generally sales showed little gain over the period.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 17, 1937	July 10, 1937*	July 18, 1936
Combined index	99.8	98.6	89.3
Bk deb's outside NYC	95.5	94.3	85.2
Elec. power prod.	103.6	101.7	90.9
Misc. carloadings	94.4	97.1	89.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming—

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continued its upward surge, quieting down but not selling off on the good news of the Senate defeat of the Supreme Court bill. Outstanding bullish news was the Chrysler second quarter report, showing $3.80 earned, against predictions of $2.50 to $3, with some as low as $2, and in contrast to $2.51 for the first quarter, though the company pay rolls were higher in second quarter. Prospect is for even better than $6.30 for the second half, and the stock, which has ragged, moved up roughly 14 points during the week to around 115. The $3.50 quarterly dividend was also unexpectedly high.

Motor shares in general perked up, doing better than the general market; part explanation being the prospect that General Motors will be able soon to shake itself free either of the C. I. O. or the expensive outlaw sit-down strikes that have continued since the truce with C. I. O. in February, which comes up for renewal this summer. Important dividend meetings are expected this week, including U. S. Steel preferred tomorrow, Bethlehem on Thursday. Utilities continued upward on both the improved political outlook and the record power output figures.

Brokers' Fees Still Debated

Stock trading volume remained quiet, exceeding 1,000,000 shares only one day of the week, which is below the pay-point. While tension in the Street over the Pierce report on commissions has decidedly toned down, there is still much opposition, principally, it seems, to the proposed minimum commission of $6. This again raises the familiar wire-house-vs.-local-small-house issue. Some of the wire houses already have minimum charges of $5 (the Exchange constitution fixes only a $1 minimum fee), but many local houses charge as low as $3.

The $6 minimum would hit a large proportion of the odd-lot business, for the committee in its report estimated the average revenue per odd-lot trade at present minimum rates as $3.97, the typical trade being apparently 40 shares at $25 per share, which under the new schedule would hit off the minimum charge of $6, or an increase of approximately 50 per cent. Of course this is by no means as large an increase as was originally contemplated. Under the original report 40 shares at $25 would have incurred a tariff of $15.

On the other hand, no serious objection seems to be registering against the substantial further increases in the commission on the high-priced shares. Since the existing rate mixes the cost-of-service principle in with the principle of charging-what-the-traffic-will-bear, the higher priced shares have always got off easy on the basis of cash-value-of-transaction. The first report suggested raising the commission for a round lot at $200 per share from the present $30 to $35, but the new report would jack this up to $50. Even this, however, is only ¼ of 1 per cent on a $20,000 transaction or only $2.50 per $1000.

Competition in Trading

Some say the Exchange members have more to fear from competition than from higher rates. The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the Philadelphia Stock Exchange the right to trade odd lots (unlisted) in Studebaker and Bethlehem common up to 10 shares, and recently granted Boston a similar privilege on certain stocks. The smaller exchanges are suffering the pinch just like the Big Board, and eager for such crumbs of business as the Commission will allow them. Full lot trading was refused Philadelphia on the ground that a full lot market does not exist there for these securities, on the apparent presumption that such a market would have to be developed there before permission would be granted for it to begin, or else proof be given that it would spring full-panoplied from the brow of the local exchange.

One dealer here and two in Los Angeles have been forced to suspend by difficulties due to trading in when-issued securities. Such trading is prohibited under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 but the trading was in exempt securities, including those of Baldwin Locomotive, now in reorganization. When-issued trades are like future trades on the commodity exchanges, but when a commodity trader buys or sells a "future," he must put up margin to cover several points fluctuation and subsequently may be called for variation margin if the position goes against him. Some securities brokers, however, have been carrying customers on future trading in securities ("when-issued") on credit.

Incidentally, commodities did poorly last week, with wheat down on favorable crop reports, rubber off on unexpected Malayan success in meeting quotas, and cotton down sharply on Presidential guess that the cotton crop with good weather might reach 14,500,000 bales. (On June 12 this correspondent made the same guess, on this page.)

Interest in Utility Bonds

After the June dip, corporate bonds have levelled out to an unusual stability. Interest is appearing in high-grade utility bonds. July bond offerings were the lowest for any month in a long time. Despite the stability, the bond market appears pessimistic. The Westchester offering ($25,000,00 of 30-year 3½'s) dropped into the guaranteed investment market.

Few bond offerings are now anticipated for some time. In the tax-exempt category the offering of Triborough Bridge 4's out of RFC portfolio went well. Expectation is that a considerable number of stock offerings, like that of R. H. Macy last week, will appear this summer, rather than bonds. These offerings are in many cases prompted by the tax on undivided corporate profits, and are regarded as part of the skew twist given to corporate finance by the Revenue Act of 1936.

Commercial loans continue their rise even unseasonally. Volume has apparently been rising since April, though the change in the Reserve Board's statistics in May throws close comparison out. Big farm crops will accelerate the increase, as will rising business, particularly in the light of the tax an undivided corporate profits, which penalizes corporate self-financing, as it was intended to do. Excess reserves are sufficient to allow considerable loan expansion before rates are affected, and the banks are still pruning portfolios.

American gold stocks decreased for the first time in 19 months, despite (a) franc weakness, and (b) heavy Japanese shipments ($27,000,000 since March), but apparently because of (a) repatriation of Dutch capital in fear of punitive taxes here on non-resident alien holdings of American securities, and (b) Treasury sale of gold to Brazil and perhaps China. The United States Treasury may get Congress at this session to raise the withholding tax on dividends and interest payments to non-resident aliens from the present 10-15 per cent up to 25 per cent, or perhaps a tax on capital gains, involving an amount of red tape which brokers here shudder to contemplate.

Swedish Trade Up To New High With Production Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Sweden's annual trade reports make pleasant reading. Unemployment has fallen heavily, foreign trade is increasing and practically everywhere one reads the same story of a record year, increased turnover, higher profits and larger dividends.

As compared with larger countries, Sweden has had little unemployment. During April the number of unemployed applying for aid at the Unemployment Commission numbered 22,247, as against 46,628 in April, 1936. This figure was reduced about 30 per cent in May to 15,800 (35,000 in May, 1936). At the beginning of June the number of youths of the ages of 16 to 21 registered as unemployed was only about 800.

Exports at New High

Wage statistics published by the Social Board show that Swedish industries paid 85,000,000 kronor ($21,250,000) more in wages in 1936 than the preceding year. On an average, workers received 1.5 per cent more in wages last year than in the previous one.

Great satisfaction is expressed that the building conflict has at last been settled. A strike broke out in this branch of industry April 3, and, as an agreement could not be reached, a lock-out was declared May 10. But after continued negotiations an agreement was reached June 12, and peace now reigns supreme on the labor market and no conflicts are in view.

The statistics for Swedish foreign trade show that exports rose last year to a new high record figure and even surpassed the corresponding figures for 1929. The figures for imports during the month of May were 184,390,000 kronor, while exports amounted to 171,270,000 kronor. For the first five months of the year the total figure for imports is 819,410,000 kronor, as against 634,170,000 kronor for the same period last year, and the export figures are 671,580,000 kronor and 531,420,000 kronor, respectively.

Steel and Lumber Gains

Swedish steel production is heavier than ever before and the iron ore shipments of the Grängesberg company reached the highest figure in the history of the company during its present contract with the State. During June the company's shipments were 1,098,00 tons.

The total shipments in the financial year 1935-36 amounted to 8,654,000 tons and for the first nine months of this financial year the figure is 7,583,000 tons. Rumors are still circulating that the flow of iron ore, which hitherto has been chiefly directed to Germany, is going to be turned to England.

The Swedish timber sales are also still going up and the same can be said of the pulp market. The Swedish Pulp Company (Svenska Cellulosabolaget), the largest producer and exporter of wood goods and pulp in Europe, has announced that it is going to build a large new factory to take care of all the waste and by-products from the company's other factories. The new plant is to be built at Sandare in Norrland. Among the products to be taken from the waste wood are soft soap, rosin and pitch.

Another new industry started in Sweden this year is the manufacture of airplanes on a large scale. At present the manufacture is on foreign licenses, but soon Sweden hopes to build its own types.

China's 1937 Cotton Crop May Be Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — China's 1937 cotton crop, including Manchuria, is expected to reach an all-time record of approximately 4,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each, compared with the previous record of 3,700,000 bales last season, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Shanghai.

The forecast is based on an estimated 10 to 15 per cent increase in plantings over last year and on the belief that the yield for the season will be slightly above the average of recent years. Weather conditions during the last several weeks have favored progress of the new crop.

With a 4,000,000-bale crop, China would run a close second to India for the distinction of being next to the United States the largest cotton producing country in the world. Trade estimates of the 1937 crop in China average somewhat above that of the bureau's Shanghai office.

Triborough Bridge Bonds Well Taken by Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Successful sale is announced of $28,000,000 Triborough Bridge Authority 4 per cent revenue bonds. The transaction, which netted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a substantial profit, is understood to be the largest single sale of bonds by that agency for re-offering to the public.

The present issue consists of $18,500,000 of 4 per cent sinking fund bonds, due April 1, 1977, offered at 104½ per cent and accrued interest, and $9,500,000 of 4 per cent serial bonds, due April 1, 1942-1968, at prices to yield from 2.40 per cent to 3.73 per cent, according to maturity. Dillon, Read & Co. make the announcement.

Offering Tool Concern Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Lee Higginson Corp. is offering 70,000 shares of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. no-par prior preferred stock at $50 a share.

June Lead Production

NEW YORK (AP)—Lead production in the United States in June totaled 40,156 tons, compared with 42,605 in May and 38,819 in June, 1936, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

Buying of Steel Still Heavy; Operating Rate at 81 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Posting of prices for fourth quarter delivery on principal rolled steel products by a leading producer at the level prevailing for third quarter has met the expectations of market observers and will steady the market by eliminating tendency toward overbuying or speculation, says the publication Steel.

The statement by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. that prices would be continued includes bars and small shapes, structural shapes, plates, tin plate and other tin mill products, strip, sheets, sheet piling, standard and light rails and accessories, car and locomotive axles, solid wrought steel wheels and semifinished products. Galvanized sheets, tubular goods and pig iron are not included. American Steel & Wire Co. has reaffirmed prices on wire and wire products for fourth quarter.

Buying Still Excellent

"No apprehension exists among steelmakers in view of the slower rate of buying, compared with earlier months," declares Steel, which goes on to say "the present rate is excellent for the time of year and a steady flow of business is better than the rush for tonnage that prevailed in the spring.

"Sheet deliveries, which have been extended further than in other products, are being bettered as backlogs are reduced in face of lighter buying. However, considerable delay is still encountered, hot-rolled being obtainable in about 16 weeks, hot-rolled annealed in about 18, galvanized in 18 to 19 and cold-rolled in 10 to 11 weeks. Some automotive buying for 1938 models is being felt.

"Closing of the National Tube Company plant at Lorain, Ohio, for vacation cut the operating rate in the Cleveland district sharply and the Pittsburgh area also receded five points. These were offset in part by increased activity in eastern Pennsylvania, New England and the Wheeling district. The national rate was lowered one point by these changes, to 81 per cent of capacity.

"Eastern Pennsylvania rose two points to 70 per cent, Wheeling one point to 92 and New England 12 points to 90. Cleveland dropped 28 points to 51 per cent, Pittsburgh five points to 83 and Detroit two points to 95. There was no change at Chicago at 84 per cent, Youngstown at 78, Buffalo at 88, Birmingham at 96 and Cincinnati and St. Louis at 93 each.

More Ore Needed

"In spite of iron ore shipments as high as the entire fleet can bring to lower lake ports, ore on hand at ports and furnaces July 1 was only 2,450,000 tons larger than at the corresponding period in 1936. With consumption in June, this year, 876,000 tons greater than in the corresponding month last year, this excess reserve is not imposing when prospects for steel production through the winter promise new records.

"Strength continues in scrap. At Pittsburgh and Chicago quotations rose 50 cents further on renewed buying, but at eastern points no further advance was made.

"Because of increases in steelmaking grades the composite price of scrap rose last week 25 cents to $19, which is level with early May. Strong scrap prices lifted the iron and steel composite 7 cents to $40.11. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70."

U. S. Is Heaviest Consumer of Tin Past 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of tin in the first five months of the current year totaled 75,477 tons of which 87 per cent (65,591 tons) was produced by the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, according to the July issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin published by The Hague Statistical Office.

World production for the year ended May, 1937, was 184,818 tons against 160,337 tons in the preceding year. The corresponding statistics of tin consumption for these periods were, respectively, 175,627 tons and 156,329 tons.

The proportion of the world's tin used in the United States has increased from 42½ per cent in the year ended May, 1936, to 48½ per cent in the year ended May, 1937. The consumption of tin in the American tinplate industry increased by 35 per cent to 40,200 tons; tin used for bearing metals by 16 per cent to 3810 tons; tin in solder by 14 per cent to 12,750 tons; tin in bronze, collapsible tubes and foil by 21 per cent to 12,770 tons; and tin for all other uses in the United States increased by 33 per cent to 10,100 tons.

Tin consumption in Russia increased by more than 35 per cent in the year ended May, 1937, as compared with the previous year. In the United States there was an increase of 28 per cent; in Japan of 27.6 per cent; in Germany 5.8 per cent; France 9.8 per cent and in Canada 15.6 per cent. In the United Kingdom there was a decrease of 8.7 per cent in the year ended May, 1937, but the June figure of 2841 tons brings the total for the twelve months to June up to 24,362 tons, representing an increase of about 2600 tons over the previous year.

The world output of tinplate totaled 4,028,000 tons in the year ended May, 1937, against 3,233,000 tons in the preceding year. The output of this industry has increased by over 50 per cent as compared with the average annual output for the period 1925-1929.

Co-operative Banks' Loans Up 54 P. C.

An increase of 54 per cent was shown last month in the business of the co-operative banks of Massachusetts as compared with the volume of the like month of 1936, according to Warner M. Allen, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League.

The gain in loans reflected activity in home building and remodeling in every part of the State, he said. An increase of $2,339,350 from last June was said to represent a continuation of large monthly increases in home-construction and buying activities which began in the latter part of February, two months earlier than usual, his statement shows.

Food Machinery Concern Raises Working Capital

NEW YORK — Food Machinery Corporation is providing additional working capital by offering publicly 40,000 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, priced at $103 a share. The issue is underwritten by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Mitchum, Tully & Co.

Gross sales and gross revenues from leased machinery and processes of the corporation have risen from $7,528,340 for the year ended Sept 30, 1935, to $8,890,119 for the year ended Sept. 30 1936, the prospectus states. Net income after income taxes was $1,016,137 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1936; $1,359,964 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1936, and $729,265 for the six months epded March 31, 1937.

New Orleans Leads Ports In Shipments of Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans shipped more cotton during the first 10 months of the cotton season, which began Aug. 1, 1936, than any other port in the United States, it is claimed.

According to compilations by the Dock Board, the total moving in export and coastwise trade during this period was 1,664,432 bales. Galveston, Texas, second, shipped 1,640,635; Houston, Texas, third, with 1,097,403 bales. New Orleans' 10-month total is heavier than the total for the full 12-month period the year before, when the movement was 1,663,657 bales.

Shattuck Earnings Lower

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—F. G Shattuck Co. and subsidiaries, operators of a chain of restaurant and candy stores, reported today net profits for the quarter ended June 30 at $301,036 after depreciation and taxes, equal to 16 cents a share on 1,899,170 shares of outstanding capital stock. This compares with $240,855 or 19 cents a share in the June, 1936, quarter.

Warner Bros. Profit In 9 Months Equals $1.42 Common Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., for the 39 weeks ended May 29, 1937, totaled $5,561,032 after depreciation, amortization of film costs, interest, Federal income taxes and minority interest, but before surtax on undistributed profits, equal after allowing for dividend requirements for 39 weeks on 103,107 shares of $3.85 preferred (on which unpaid dividend accumulations to and including June 1, 1937, were $2,084,050 or $20.21¼ a share), to $1.42 a share on 3,701,090 shares (par $5) of common, excluding 100,254 shares held by company. This compares with $2,554,772 or 60 cents a common share in 39 weeks ended May 30, 1936.

For 13 weeks ended May 29, indicated net profit (based on comparison of reports for 39 and 26 weeks' periods) was $1,520,643 after charges, equal after allowing for 13 weeks' dividend requirements on preferred to 38 cents a share on common, against $1,992,453 or 51 cents a common share in preceding 13 weeks, and $578,527 or 12 cents a common share a year before.

Current assets May 29, 1937, including $3,246,341 cash, were $26,386,339 and current liabilities $20,019,706, against cash of $3,475,010, current assets of $22,304,422 and current liabilities of $17,579,486 May 30, 1936.

Earnings for the third period, ending in May, held reasonably close to preceding periods and ran nearly three times ahead of a year before in spite of the fact that the spring months are not the best part of the amusement year.

Final quarter ending Aug. 31 will probably also run ahead of last year, although, of course, net will not be as large as in the May period. However, summer income of amusement companies is holding up better than formerly due partly to air conditioning of theaters and partly to improved quality of film releases for summer showing.

Warner currently has two outstanding pictures, "They Won't Forget," now having its pre-release, and "Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni, which will come out in the next month or so.

American Stamping Co. Common Stock Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A banking syndicate is offering publicly 45,000 shares of American Stamping Company common stock, par value $2, at $6.50 a share. The syndicate comprises Paul W. Cleveland & Co., Inc., Chicago; Murdoch, Dearth & White, Inc., Des Moines, and Festus J. Wade, Jr. & Co., St. Louis.

The company receives none of the proceeds of the sale inasmuch as the offering is being made in behalf of a group of principal stockholders. No public offering has heretofore been made of any of this company's securities.

Beech Aircraft Sales Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Beech Aircraft Corporation sales for the period Jan. 1 to July 15, 1937, totaled $688,161, compared with $315,008 for the corresponding period of 19[illegible] an increase of 121 per cent.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Recovery Strong Despite Problems, Says Bank Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the face of several serious unfavorable factors, including currency instability, the record of business in the United States for the first half of 1937 has proved to be one of continued recovery, declares the Guaranty Trust Company of this city in its monthly review just released.

The bank's survey finds, however, that the outlook for further revival depends in no small measure on the "fairness, wisdom and moderation" with which continuing and prospective difficulties are handled.

"From the point of view of American business," says the bank, "the main requirements for sound progress are a balanced national budget and maintenance of industrial and international peace.

More Jobs Major Need

The bank's review goes on to say:

"The most significant and encouraging feature of the relatively high level of business activity maintained during the period was the fact that it was accompanied by further substantial gains in employment. Unfortunately, this favorable comparison does not alter the fact that an unemployment problem of major proportions still exists, partly because employment in some non-manufacturing industry has failed to keep pace with that in manufacturing and partly because the working population has increased by several millions in recent years, with the result that a total which would have represented virtually full employment several years ago no longer has that significance.

"The unemployment situation is still the darkest spot in the economic picture, and considerable further progress toward recovery must be made before the problem is solved.

Flaws in Labor Act

"As the labor situation has developed over the past several months, the conviction has grown among business men that the law as it stands at present does not provide the necessary foundation for industrial peace. If the principle of legally obligatory collective bargaining is to be retained, it must be accompanied by the logically related principle of legal responsibility on the part of labor organizations. Under the law as it stands at present, employers are required to negotiate agreements with parties that cannot be held to the observance of any contracts that may be arrived at.

"From the political point of voew the principal elements of uncertainty have been the condition of the Federal budget and the bitter controversy over the Supreme Court. The deficit of $2,700,000,000 reported at the end of the fiscal year certainly cannot be regarded as reassuring from the business point of view, and adequate assurance is yet to be given that the federal finances will be brought under control in time to prevent currency disorders and unbearable future tax burdens."

A. T. & T.-Farnsworth Pact On Television Announced

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Announcement has been made that a licensing agreement has been entered into between Farnsworth Television, Incorporated, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, whereby each grants extensive rights under its patents to the other.

Donald K. Lippincott of San Francisco, representing the Farnsworth interests, said "This clears the path for co-operation between the Bell System, Farnsworth, and certain Farnsworth licensees, helps to clarify a difficult patent situation and brings one step nearer the broad use of television and other advances in communications."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange, compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.97 11-16	$4.96 7/8		$4.2397
Cables	4.98	4.96 11-16		4.2397
France—franc	.0374¼	.0373½	†	
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2296		
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.4028	.4022		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5522	.5513	†	
Sweden—krona	.2566	.2562		.4537
Norway—krone	.2560	.2407		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2222	.2218		.4537
Spain—peseta		†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887½	.1887½		.2382
Cz'ch'sl'v'a—crown	.0349	.0349		.85
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½		.0298
	South America			
Argentina—peso	.3025	.3030		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0670	.0670		.2025
Chile—peso	.3395	.3395		.3040
Peru—sol	.2540	.2540		.4748
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2826	.2826		.9440
India—rupee	.3760	.3751		.4180
Java—florin	.5543	.5555		.8056
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050		*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2962½		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5047	.5047		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5020		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9993		1.0031
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.9440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 23: Receipts, $18,-125,288; expenditures, $16,068,928; balance, $2,586,196,634. Receipts for the month, $30,081,229. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $316,715,976; expenditures, $513,940,230 including $148,[illegible],956 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $197,221,252; gross debt, $36,-861,168,790, an increase of $858,438 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,420,634,263, including $1 [illegible],979 of inactive gold.

Cuba Exports Increased Sugar

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuba exports to America from Jan. 1 to July 17 totaled 1,707,993 tons, raw value, compared with 1,642,358 tons in the same period last year, an increase of about 4 per cent, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., New York City.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '43-41 Mch	106.12	106.11	106.11
2 2¼s '41	106.15	106.15	106.15
4 3¼s '46-44	106.29	106.29	106.29
8 4s '44-40	112.7	112.7	112.7
2 2¾s '47-45	103.8	103.8	103.8
10 3¼s '49-46	105.17	105.17	105.17
26 2½s '53-49	98.26	98.25	98.25
9 2¾s '54-51	100.11	100.11	100.11
3 2s '56-51	103.10	103.8	103.10
39 2½s '60-55	101.9	101.7	101.8
1 2½s '60-55 reg	101.4	101.4	101.4
1 2½s '59-56	100.8	100.8	100.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '47-42	104	103	103
10 2¾s '47-42	102.4	102.4	102.4
1 3s '49-44	103.8	103.8	103.8

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-39	101.8	101.5	101.8
12 2½s '44-42	100.26	100.26	100.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	102	102	102
1 Alb P W 6s '46 ww	67	67	67
8 Alleghany 5s '49	97⅞	97	97
1 Alleghany 5s '43	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63	63	63
13 Am & Por P 5s 2030	80⅞	80	80⅞
1 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
18 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106⅝	106½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112⅝	112¾
7 Am T&T 3½s '66	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	104½	104½
1 Am T&T cv 5s '65	100½	100	100
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¼	106	106¼
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37	37	37
33 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	98	99
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
11 AT&SF gen 4s '95	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¾	103½	103¾
31 ACL cfc 4s '52	96	95⅞	95⅞
1 A C Line 4½s '64	93	93	93
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	93¾	93¼	93¾
18 B&O 1st 5s '48	111½	111⅛	111⅛
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	81⅝	81	81
2 B & O 5s '96 F	80	80	80
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	79¾	79¾	79¾
17 B&O cv 4½s '60	70	69½	69½
4 B&O 5s S W '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Bank & Aroo cn 4s'51	109	109	109
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104½	103⅝	104⅛
11 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	96¾	96½	96½
10 Boston&Me 5s '67	79¾	79½	79¾
2 BotConMills 6½s '34	24½	24½	24½
2 BotConM 6½s '34ct	23¾	23¾	23⅝
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	90¼	90	90¼
4 Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50	103½	103	103½
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113	113	113
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¼	94¾
9 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	83½	83¼	83½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113⅜	113¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅝	112½	112⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118	118	118
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124¾	124¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
9 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅞	93¾	93¾
2 Carrib & Adir 4s '81	83	83	83
9 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	17	17	17
12 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	101¾	101¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	69	69	69
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	97½	97½
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	81¾	81	81¾
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 C&O cn 5s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98	98	98
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	51½	51¼	51½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117	117	117
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	110½	110½	110½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108½	108½	108½
5 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	31½	31½	31½
1 Chi Gt Wes 4s '59	39½	39½	39½
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103	103	103
2 CM&SP 4½s '89	53	52¼	52¼
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	49½	49½	49½
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	25¼	24½	25
81 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8¾	8½	8½
4 Cri&NW cv 4¾s '49	15¾	15½	15⅝
4 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	23¼	23	23
4 Chi & NW 3½s '87	34¼	34¼	34½
13 CRI&P 4½s '52A	18¾	18½	18½
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10⅜	10½
10 CRI & P 4s '88	32½	32	32
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	78½	78½	78½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Cinn Gas & El3¼s'66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	102½	102½	102½
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 Maq	101⅝	101	101⅝
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	99⅜	99½
7 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106½	106⅛	106⅜
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	97	97
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
6 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅝	107	107⅜
6 Con Gas 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102	102½
2 Cnosum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
8 Container Cor 6s '46	101½	101⅜	101½
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	106	106	106
1 Crown Will 6s '51	105½	105½	105½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	49	49	49
4 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90½	90¾
2 Del P & L 4¼s '69	102½	102½	102½
5 D & R G 4½s '36†§	29	29	29
2 D & R G 4s '36†§	27	27	27
16 D&RGW West 5s '55†	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd†	15½	15	15
1 D&RG W 5s '78†	21	21	21
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
10 Duq Lt 3½s '65	106½	105⅞	105⅞
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	74	74	74
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	74	73¾	73¾
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Erie cv 4s '53A	82	81	81
4 Erie Gene 6s '57	118½	118½	118½
30 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104½	104	104⅝
34 Fla E Cst 5s '74†	13¼	12	12
12 Gen Amer 6s '42	102½	102⅜	102½
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Goodrich 6s '45	104¼	104¼	104½
16 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105	104¾	105
3 Gen No Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117½	117⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105½	105½	105½
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
27 Gt Nor 4¾s '67	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
17 G Bay&W deb B	12	11⅝	12
3 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	102⅞	103
8 Hoe&Co 1st m4½ '44	93½	93	93½
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47¼	46½	46¼
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53½	53¼	53⅞
15 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	26⅞	26½	26⅞
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106	106	106
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	82	82	82
3 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	67	66¾	66¾
4 IC&CStL&NO 5s63A	75	74	74
2 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	70½	70½	70½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¼	105	105
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	70	69¾	69¾
15 Interb R Tr 6s '32	27	26½	26½
29 Interb RTR rfg 6s '66	66	64	64½
1 Interb RTr rfg 3s66ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
14 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100¼	99½	99½
3 Int Gt Nor 1sa 6s '52	33	33	33
41 Int Hydro El 6s '44	83½	83	83½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	102	101¾	101¾
25 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92	91¾	92
15 Int T&T 5s '55	76¾	76½	76¾
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	95¾	95½	95¾
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	48	48	48
2 K C South 3s '50	85	85	85
2 Kans City Pw & L 4½s '60	104	104	104
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	95½	95½	95½
32 Lautaro Nit inc '76	35¾	34⅞	34¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	86¼	87⅝	87⅝
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	63¾	63½	63¾
3 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	101	101	101
5 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
2 Long Isl gen 4s '38	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 Louisiana & Ark 5s '69	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	107	107	107
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	99½	99½	99½
4 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	68¾	68¾	68¾
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90	43½	43½	43½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	40	40	40
10 Mex of Nob 5½s '50	104	104	104
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅛	108⅛	108½
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105½	105½	105½
3 Mid Kn Ry&L 6s1 B	102	102	102
4 MSP & SS Marie 6s '47	17	17	17
11 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '50	69	69	69
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
21 M-K-Tex 7pt 4s '90	87	87	87
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	87¾	87½	87½
6 Mo Pac 5½s '49	12¾	12¾	12½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	27½	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	29	29	29
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
17 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17½	17	17¼
3 M WPa P S 4½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 M WPa P S 6s '55	102½	103½	103½
55 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94½	94½	94½
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	89½	89½	89½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s '55	89½	89½	89½
18 Mor&Essex 2½s 2000	89½	89½	89½
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104	103¾	104
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Nati Steel 3½s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NewEng(T&T 5s '52	124½	124½	124½
14 NEng(T&T 4½s '61 D	120	119⅝	120
1 N O Pu Sr 5s '60A	97	97	97
5 N O Pub Sr 5s '52B	94¾	94½	94½
2 N Or Term 4s '53	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 NO Tex&Mex 5½s '54	55	55	55
1 NO Tex&Sou 5s '43B	55	54½	55
1 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	52	52	52
7 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	55	55	55
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	101	101	101
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	100	100	100
3 NYC 4s 2003 A	98¾	98¾	98¾
15 NYC 3½s '46	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
26 NYC 3½s '52	103¾	103½	103¾
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 NY Chic&StL 4½s '78	103½	103½	103½
17 NY Conn&W 4½s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 NY Lack&We 5s '73A	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '67	39	39	39
11 NS O&W rfg 4s'92	21¾	21¼	21½

Securities Sales Dollar Value Up 5.6 P. C. in 6 Mos.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Securities and Exchange Commission announces that the dollar value of sales of all registered securities exchanges for the first half of 1937 exceeded the total in the corresponding period of 1936 by 5.6.

The total market value of all trading was $14,383,537,217, compared with $13,615,236,506 in the first half of last year, with stock sales up 8.2 per cent from $11,696,119,146 to $12,-655,495,001. The number of stock shares trade, however, dropped 3 per cent, from 511,308,444 to 495,822,414.

The market value of bonds, however, decreased 10 per cent from $1,919,005,207 to $1,727,791,856 and the principal amount of bonds decreased 14.2 per cent from $2,427,-514,421 to $2,082,171,540, according to the commission.

The dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in June amounted to $1,168,508,010, a decrease of 20.7 per cent from May and of 19.3 per cent from June, 1936.

Total sales of stock in June, including rights and warrants, were 38,098,699 shares, 13.4 per cent under the May total. The principal amount of bonds sold was $210,858,845, a drop of 11.5 per cent from May.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for 95.6 per cent of the value of all sales on registered exchanges—94.9 per cent of stock sales and 99.8 per cent of bond sales.

The average value of sales on all exempt exchanges was $795,677, an increase of 0.5 per cent over May.

Commodity Prices At Highest Point In Last 3 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 19, last, according to the index of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. A sharp rise in average prices of hides and leather was a particular influence in the increase in the index.

The bureau's report says:

"The increase brought the all-commodity index to 87.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest point reached in the past three months. The general price level is 1.5 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 9.6 per cent above that for last year.

"In addition to the farm products and hides and leather products groups, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities advanced slightly. The foods, textile products and building materials groups declined, and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

"The indexes for the groups 'all commodities other than farm products' and 'all commodities other than farm products and processed foods' advanced 0.1 per cent during the week. Non-agricultural commodities are 0.9 per cent above the level of a month ago and 2.1 per cent above a year ago. Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for the group of 'all commodities other than farm products and foods' are 0.3 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 8.6 per cent above that of last year."

Commodity groups	July 19 1937	July 12 1937	July 20 1936	July 25 1929
All Commodities	87.8	87.7	80.1	79.1
Farm products	91.1	90.5	80.9	77.3
Foods	86.1	86.8	81.3	82.0
Hides&Lea prods	107.6	106.4	92.8	99.5
Textile products	77.7	77.9	73.4	75.8
Fuel & light materials	78.1	78.0	76.6	75.3
Metals&metal prods	99.3	99.3	96.1	95.7
Building materials	96.8	96.9	86.1	94.9
Chemicals and drugs	83.4	83.0	79.9	79.5
Housefurnish'g gds	91.6	91.3	82.3	81.8
Miscellaneous	79.2	79.1	73.1	77.6
Raw materials	87.3	86.9	79.3	*
Semi'm'f'd articles	87.0	86.8	75.2	*
Finished prods	88.6	88.6	81.4	*
All commodities other than farm prods	87.3	87.1	79.9	79.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	86.2	86.1	79.4	77.9

*—Not computed.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	19.26	20.49
Affiliated F Inc	10.40	11.43
Amerex Hold	26.00	27.75
Am Business Shrs	1.09	1.21
Am Gen Equip Inc	5.25	6.00
Am Ins Stocks	.56	.76
British Type Inv	36.36	38.89
Broad St Inv	23.50	24.25
Bullock Fund	4.55	4.95
Can Inv Fund	25.95	27.91
Century Shrs Tr	2.60	2.80
Chain St Inv Corp	25.85	27.50
Chain St Investor	2.02	2.17
Dividend Shares	22.15	24.04
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.75	17.09
Eaton & Howard Fd F	35.50	38.50
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.48	39.68
Fidelity Fund Inc	24.52	25.89
Fund Investors Inc	6.85	7.67
Gen Investors Tr	25.52	
Incorp Investors	43.75	43.75
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	9.85	10.79
Maryland Fund	29.11	30.89
Mass Invest Tr	16.54	18.08
Nation Wide Voting	2.13	2.39
New England Fund	19.10	20.83
Northern Secur	75.00	85.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.125	17.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.87	.98
Quarterly Income Sh	18.13	19.85
Railway & Light Sec	18.00	19.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	104.00	
Repub Invest Fund	1.48	1.80
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.75	11.75
Spencer Trask Fund	61.21	63.98
Stand Util Inc	.98	1.06
State Street Invest	117.50	120.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.87	.97
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.55	1.70
US Bl Ld & P Voting	1.05	1.13
Wellington Fund	19.00	20.93
World Investment Tr	8.89	9.85
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.625	8.50
Corp Tr A A mod	2.75	..
Corp Tr Acc Cod	2.75	..
Cumulative Tr B	2.50	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.38	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.50	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.35	..
Diversified Tr C	3.15	..
Diversified Tr D	7.85	8.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	6.41	6.91
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.45	5.85
Nation Wide Sec	59.50	63.75
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.50	63.75
Nor Am Tr Shares	3.00	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1945	3.40	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1946	3.53	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1948	3.53	..
Repub Tr Shrs	14.38	14.88
Super St Am Tr AA	2.70	..
Super St Am Tr BB	2.70	..
Super St Am Tr C	2.70	..
Super St Am Tr D	2.10	..
US Bloc Ld & Pow "A"	17.625	18.125
US Bloc Ld & Pow "B"	2.35	2.50
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	..	..
First Boston Corp	..	..
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	..	..
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Ltd. Sales price		Ltd. Sales value
Series		
B-1	33.47	36.71
B-2	30.19	33.09
B-3	31.43	33.84
B-4	13.30	14.79
K-1	31.60	34.31
Preferred Stocks		
K-1	35.60	38.31

Series	Asset Value	Offering Price
Common Stocks		
S-1	41.36	44.76
S-2	24.27	24.33
S-3	24.27	24.81
S-4	13.78	14.16

Series A1, Series B1, & Series C.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Se	5	1967	98¾	101¾
Amer WW&E	6	1975	102	104
†Birmingham Wat	5½	1954	102¾	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	99	101
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	98	99
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	98	101
Davenport Water	5	1952	104½	..
†East St L Water	5	1942	100	102
†East St L Water	6	1950	102	104
†Greenwich W G	5	1952	89½	101½
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	97	99
†New Rochelle Wat	6	1951	97	99
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99	99
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	98	99
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	104
†Ser Sys Nrw Ser	5	1947	102	..
South Cons Wat	5	1958	93¾	95¾
Terre Haute	5	1958	102	103
Terre Haute	6	1958	103½	106½
Union Wat Ser	5½	1951	101½	..
WestmorelandWat	5	1950	101½	..
West Va Water	4½	1952	100½	102¼
Western NY Wat	5	1951	97	99
Western NY Wat	5½	1950	99½	101½
Wichita Water	4	1956	104	..

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	99½	98½	99⅝
1 Adriatic El 7s '52	15¾	15	15¾
12a Argentine 4s '72	92½	92	92½
8 Argentine 4½s '71	101⅝	101⅜	101½
1 Argentine 6s '57 A	100½	100¼	100½
1 Arg 6s 1960 May	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Arg 6s '69 Oct	106	25-32	
5 Australia 5s '55	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 Austria 7s '57	103½	103½	103½
32 Brazil 8s '41	63¾	63½	63¾

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 1, 8, Sept. 12, 19, Oct. 3, 10; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3; and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also WRKK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 17.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WPDM, 560mc, on Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 22, Sept. 26, Oct. 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

Australia

New South Wales

Mosman (Third Church, Sydney): Southern Cross Theater, Military Road, Neutral Bay, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 29.

Queensland

Townsville: Theater Royal, Flinders Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

United States

California

La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Aug. 1.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Aug. 6.

Illinois

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., Aug. 3.

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): High School Auditorium, School Street, 1:30 p. m., Aug. 1.

Massachusetts

Provincetown: Church Edifice, 418 Commercial Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 2.

New York

Chautauqua (auspices Society, Westfield): Morey Hotel, 4 p. m., Aug. 1.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 2. Radiocast Station WMCA.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Local Classified

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Stamped with name and address..... 89c

36 Sheets—36 Envelopes
Ask for Circular

LORING, SHORT & HARMON

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
530-536 Congress St.
509 Congress St.
Union Station
512 Middle St.

Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall & McAllister

Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Rubo
D. & L. Coke Cleaned Anthracite
Semi-Bit. Pea Coal, Navy Standard
Poly River
Coke—Pond Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion

Portland, Me. JEWELERS

Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing

J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1881
503 Congress Street Portland

● FRAMES. We can supply you with frames of all descriptions, to suit all needs. Prices from 50c up.

BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

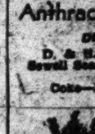
JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S

Women's and Misses'
Coats - Dresses - Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

"Say it with Flowers"



from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
31A SOUTH MAIN ST.
PHONE 201
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

JOHN B. SEAMANS

Formerly of Seamans' Electric Shop announces the opening of his new store at
10-A NORTH STATE ST.

Mr. Seamans thanks the Monitor readers for their patronage in the past and will endeavor to merit its continuance.

Play Clothes

Sturdy in fabric . . . or, flippant and feminine!

Harry G. Emmons

HALL BROS. CO.

Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1300

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 144

MANCHESTER

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY

Introducing

SLIK

The Pure Chocolate-Flavored Milk Drink made with our pure rich milk—delivered to your door.

CALL 3294
268 SO. MAMMOUTH ROAD

LEAVITT'S

THE LEAVITT CO.

Leavitt Days of the past week were record breakers.

This is the week of the
Semi-Annual
Stock Taking Sale
A Rare Bargain Event

PURITAN OIL CO.

MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6800

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Work

Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

W. E. DUNBAR SONS

Put in your order now for a Winter Supply of Fuel and save in case of rising prices. Gulf Fuel and Range Oil. Reading Coal.

1007 ELM STREET PHONE 612
632 MASSABESIC STREET PHONE 612

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Refurbishing
FURS

New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1600

For Information in regard to
Chickering's 112th Anniversary
PIANO
Call at
PIPER McINTIRE Co.
888 Elm Street

PERMANENT WAVE

Do Your Own Hair at Home
ENDURA
Complete 30 cent outfit, $1.00
All materials and instructions included.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

NASHUA

SHEER and Summer Cotton Dresses
at
Ann's Dress Shoppe
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 480

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES

AVARDS

161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM

AIR CONDITIONED FOR COMFORT
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH

TRafalgar 7-8200

For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost! Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.

AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY

8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

WHEELER ICE COMPANY

John E. Wheeler, *Prop.*
Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796
Residence Telephone 1557

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1048

Adrian Delicatessen

Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

PHONE
4000
Town 35c Taxi
"Every Driver an Escort"
156 Bellevue Ave.

GOODWILL, Inc.

Cleansers and Dyers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

INNES

NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
30 Marlborough St. Tel. 1970

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport

Offices:
206 THAMES ST. and 28 WASHINGTON SQ.

NEWPORT OIL CORP.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE Burning Oils

Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street

LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

The D. J. Sullivan Co.

COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
819 THAMES STREET TEL. 670
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. J. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM

Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE

OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 848-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Clothes for Play and for the Beach
Visit our
PLAY AND BEACH SHOP
on the First Floor

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices

Wills
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets

PENDER'S

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

Bon Ami
"Won't Scratch"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-6148
Meats, Fruit, Vegetables, HONITON
Advertised NATIONAL Products

RICHMOND (Continued)

BROOKS SHOE STORE

YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOES
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-0827
Shoes for the Entire Family

THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE
FOR MEN

F. W. DABNEY & CO.

(Dabney at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9024 5-0281
618 N. Lombardy Street
47811

Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

Henry W. Woody

Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.

Make our Store your headquarters
Campbell Avenue and Henry Street

Beautiful collection of Summer Dresses —we specialize in half-sizes.

FEDERAL BAKERY

Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.

Phone 9456 109 Market Square

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.

"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover Creamery
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS

Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
926 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 18th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Bradshaw-Diehl

Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111

Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2046 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
Where to Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 66

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

PIGGLY WIGGLY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27183, 9 to 12 daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

TIMES HAVE ALTERED . . . since the first settlers came to Alberta, but the Hudson's Bay Company is still splendidly ready to serve your every need.

You never pay more at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

LAMB BROS.

"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"

We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00

10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO GUARD TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company

Pretty Toes

Are important with the new open-toed shoes! Madam Burke in the "Bay" Beauty Salon, will give you a grand Pedicure!

Beauty Salon, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

New CLEANERS LAUNDERERS Method

Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY

MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store

LIMITED
404 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth Arden's

Ideal Suntan Oil

Keeps the skin soft and supple while you tan. $1.10 and $1.85

Sun-pruf cream, 1.10

Obtainable in Hamilton only at
The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST.
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7533
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 117?

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

Geo E Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met 1968 371 Dundas Street

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 650

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 22277
78 Bank Street 24003

Modern Optical Service
In Charge of
JOHN A. CARTER, R. O.
BRYSON-GRAHAM CO., Ltd.
Ottawa Q. 7100 Canada

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
Sherwood 97 C. 488, 489, 490

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5608 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HOSIERY
FIRSTS ONLY
Newest Shades
2 pairs $1.25
69¢ pair 75¢ pair $1 pair

CORSETS
Including
FLEXEES
Fitting by appointment or if you just drop in. Excellent service. Reasonable prices.
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 Bloor Street W.
TORONTO, ONT.

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Ellen Bradley's Grill
1 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Arthur W Miles
Undertaker Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show you of the excellent purchase that comes to readers to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of the advertising investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

A Summer Service
Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 60 miles of Toronto.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store
Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS

We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

COAL FUEL OIL
City Wide Retail Delivery
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

Now Buy the Best for Less—In Our
SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

Dechaux
FULL SIZE TABLE CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal
THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS
in a wonderful variety of new designs and weaves.
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

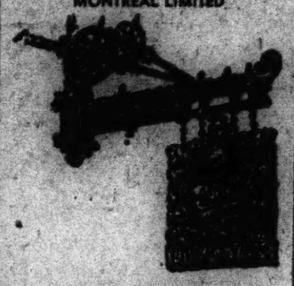
LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
In Canadian or British Currencies.
Rates on application
A. R. HOWELL
204 Notre Dame West, Montreal, MArquette 3435

FLOWERS
A name and address worth remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1261 McGill College Ave. Montreal
Phone: LAfontaine 1430
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



The World Famous
LIBERTY SCARVES
. . . are exclusive to Simpson's in Montreal. They are fashioned of pure silk crepe de chine and pure silk twill . . . the designs include florals, paisleys, block prints, Coronation designs . . . the colours rival the hues of mellowed stained glass.
2.50 to 9.75
Simpson's
Street Floor

Order Your FUR COAT
at summer prices. Restyling and Repairing. Terms arranged.
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7239 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
CROWN BAKERY
Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our drivers will call gladly

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON
Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 4581 921 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements appearing under this heading are published at the rate of 6d. per line (minimum space three lines). 4½ approximately blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for application forms: Chronicle House (4), Central Buildings, Westminster London, S.W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9201.

These answering advertisements where box Numbers are used have the privilege of Monitor Box Service. Answers addressed and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

BIRTHDAYS—MARGARET HOLMAN designs private greeting cards; portraits of pets, house or person from photo; illustrated brochures, tariffs, menus, sampling sent. 43 Bells Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
43 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1301
Commander E. E. Morris, R. N. Resident proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON—Board, residence, quiet, comfortable home, every convenience; close Christian Science church. Miss Bond, 3 Sydney Grove, Hendon, N. W. 4.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also grooming, exercising, quiet country home. P. J. RICHARDS, 231 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 2402

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK
St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from baby-hood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Private nursery classes for children 3-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend mixed day schools in district.

LONDON—Parents abroad, Major and Mrs. G. E. Brine can accommodate two or three children; full tuition or supervision only; tutoring for all exams.; swimming, tennis, etc. taught. 16, Woodnook Rd., S. W. 16.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, Brightstone Kennels, Wootton House, Patcham—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English spoken; met. Brighton and London. LAWis 7?1. Preston 2951.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, S. W. 5—Flatlet house for sale, established, great many with good connection, 12 letting rooms, fitted concealed basins, well furnished and newly decorated throughout. Box W-502, BCM/CSM, London.

TYPEWRITING OFFICE (licensed bureau) in the city; good connection on premises; moderate price for quick sale. Box W-506, BCM/CSM, London.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All branches of dancing; schools visited. Write Box M-2213—BCM/CSM, London or telephone Park 7885

DRESSMAKING

"SILVERTHIA" Coats and gowns; good suit own materials made up, 67s. Marlow Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
Miss White, 10 Blenheim St., Bond St. W. 1
Tel Regent 3567 Open daily 10-1 Sat. 10-12

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY & HANTS BORDERS. 33 MILES LONDON.

One of the most beautiful small estates in the Home Counties. Sentinel Residence, on two floors; approached by fine avenue drive. Luxuriously equipped. Perfect repair throughout. No building development possible in vicinity. Only personal buyers in reception and private bed rooms. Fitted basins in all bed rooms, independent water. Ample accommodation and entertaining rooms. Reception. Central heating throughout. Electric lights, co.'s gas and water. Extremely cosy and economical to run.

Lounge hall, billiard room, beautiful suite of 3 reception, panelled dining room 30 ft. by 20 ft., music room, gloom. With maids' sitting room, 10 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, entrance lodge, garages, stabling, 2 cottages, hard tennis court, 2 and two grass. Delightful rock and water garden; walled-in kitchen garden; orchard; in all nearly 4 acres, woods with shady walks. Small Park. 35 ACRES ONLY £5,500 FREEHOLD or £3,500 without 2 cottages and 10 Acres. GENUINE SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Full details, with 12 photos, post—Wylly Owner, "Frimhurst", Frimley Green, Surrey, England. Tel. Farnham (Surrey) 138.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

VARIOUS Chinese embroideries, wall scrolls; stamps, used and unused; by appointment. Ferrivale 1979.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Acton, W. 3.—Semi-detached house, beautiful position adjoining sports ground; five bedrooms, bathroom, two large reception, kitchen and scullery, long lease; £1650. 37 Buxton Gardens, Acton, W. 3. Tel. Acorn 0507.

LOVELY REIGATE FREEHOLD
of four years' standing
Beauty, simplicity and comfort in every detail of house (unfurnished, medium size) and Grounds (about two acres). Extra land if required. Price £9,750. Full particulars from RYAN & RYAN
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea, London. (Flaxman 3747).

LAUNDRIES

THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 9211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
383 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 189 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Picturesque Town of Chartres, France

Monitor Camera Club from Unidentified Member

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the Week's News

1. What means did the Senate employ to shelve the President's Supreme Court bill

2. Does the Senate expect to take any action on another Court bill?

3. What three members of the Supreme Court, according to rumors in the capital, are about to retire?

4. What blame has been fixed in connection with the Memorial Day riot in Chicago, which claimed the lives of 10 men?

5. Do the gypsies have a king?

6. What is the latest aim of the Townsend group?

7. What were the ten cities to receive special awards from the American Automobile Association for reducing traffic fatalities?

8. Did the sales of spirits during 1936 in the United States increase as much as 26 per cent over 1935?

9. Has France succeeded in balancing its budget?

10. In what important particular have the rules been changed for next year's automobile race at Indianapolis?

11. Who has been elected to succeed Senator Robinson as the majority leader in the Senate?

12. Is it true that the search for Amelia Earhart, which the navy has abandoned after 16 days, cost $4,000,000?

13. Now that the national debt of the United States has passed the $36,000,000,000 mark, is there any cause for alarm?

14. How did Dr. Piccard fare in his stratosphere flight with a multiple-balloon craft?

15. What famous inventor passed on last week?

16. What was the outcome of the intersone Davis Cup final between Germany and the United States?

17. Have more man-days been lost by strikes this year than during any other year in American history?

18. Is it true that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is ready to accept liquor advertising?

19. What recent trade pact with General Franco, Spanish insurgent, is being carefully watched by Great Britain?

20. According to the final report, what was the cause of the Hindenburg disaster?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Quaint Shanklin, Isle of Wight

Monitor Camera Club from Leonard Matthews, Bristol, England

Worth Knowing

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Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

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The owner calls her home "The Party House." Here she gives real homelike parties for groups of various sizes. Breakfasts, dinners, luncheons, teas are planned with the hostess, and the price for the service depends on the menu and the length of time the rooms are required.

Many clubs and civic organizations use the Party House for meetings. The atmosphere of genuine hospitality and the delicious food make the work successful and a real service to patrons.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Daily Anecdote

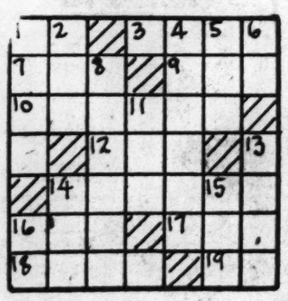
Gallant Beggar

Sir Walter Raleigh was ever ready to use his influence at court for the advancement of his friends.

"When, Sir Walter, will you cease to be a beggar?" Queen Elizabeth once asked.

"When Your Majesty ceases to be my benefactor," was the courtly reply.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Above.
3 Scandinavian myth.
7 Pony.
9 Rodent.
10 Decrees.
12 Male child.
14 Says.
16 Garden implement.
17 Transgression.
18 Annexes.
19 Compass direction.

Down

1 Single thing.
2 Equality.
4 Spheres of action.
5 Aeriform fluid.
6 By.
8 Breathed convulsively.
11 Female of the deer.
13 Serf.
14 Turf.
15 Relation.
16 Interjection.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

The Part of Wisdom

What is the part of wisdom? To dream with one eye open; to be detached from the world without being hostile to it; to welcome fugitive beauties and pity fugitive sufferings, without forgetting for a moment how fugitive they are.—G. Santayana.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Ninety per cent of the misunderstandings—personal, political, and international—come through making unnecessary promises."

Factual Figuring: 7 (Chaucer) plus 7 (Dickens), minus 6 (Alcott), times 6 (Bunyan), divided by 3 (Poe) equals 14.

Letter Jugging: Languid, lauding.

What Is Assessed Value?: $20,000

Fun With Synonyms: solve—unfold; banish—exclude; thwart—frustrate; aid—abet; aver—declare; increase—augment; surprise—astound; append—fasten; strive—endeavor; ascend—soar.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Roger W. Babson is responsible for the quotation on "Promises" which forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"BABSON CSD ESBO FG OIS HALJBKSDLOPBKABQL — CSDL-FBPR, CFRAQAEPR, PBK ABOSD-BPOAFBPR—EFHS OIDFJQI HPT-ABQ JBBSESLLPDN CDFHALSL."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the author of Canterbury Tales —— add the number of letters in the last name of the author of Martin Chuzzlewit ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the author of Little Women ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of the author of Pilgrim's Progress ——; and divide by the number of letters in the last name of the author of The Gold Bug ——. What is the answer?

Letter Jugging

Try forming two different seven-letter words from the seven letters given below. Use all seven letters in each word:

A D G I L N U

What Is Assessed Valuation?

A man pays a tax of $250 on his property at the rate of 12½ mills on the dollar. What is the assessed valuation of the property?

Fun With Synonyms

How the weeks roll around! Here is another list of words with their synonyms. The first has been checked. Try matching the others.

1	solve	declare	✓
2	banish	astound	
3	thwart	unfold	
4	aid	endeavor	
5	aver	soar	
6	increase	frustrate	
7	surprise	augment	
8	append	abet	
9	strive	exclude	
10	ascend	fasten	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEESMAN, M. A.

The Lilies of the Field

In a familiar passage during the course of his Sermon on the Mount, the Way-shower calls upon his hearers to "consider the lilies of the field" (Matt. 6:28), whose brilliant colors surpassed those of the royal robes worn by King Solomon of old.

What particular kind of flower the Master had in mind in making the comparison is not quite certain, for the Greek word *krina*, rendered "lilies" in our Common Version, seems to have been employed in a rather wide sense, and may mean simply "wild-flowers in general" (McNeile Matthew: p. 88); but, it is considered that the primary reference may well have have been to the anemones, poppies, irises, and gladioli—all of which might readily be described as providing colors brighter than those employed to color the most resplendent of regal garments. Even to this day, such blossoms grow in profusion in the fields of Palestine.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Placing the Jack

While on the road recently I got a flat tire. Upon investigation I found that my tire jack was too high to put under the car where it would be best suitable to raise the car high enough to change the tire; so this is what I did:

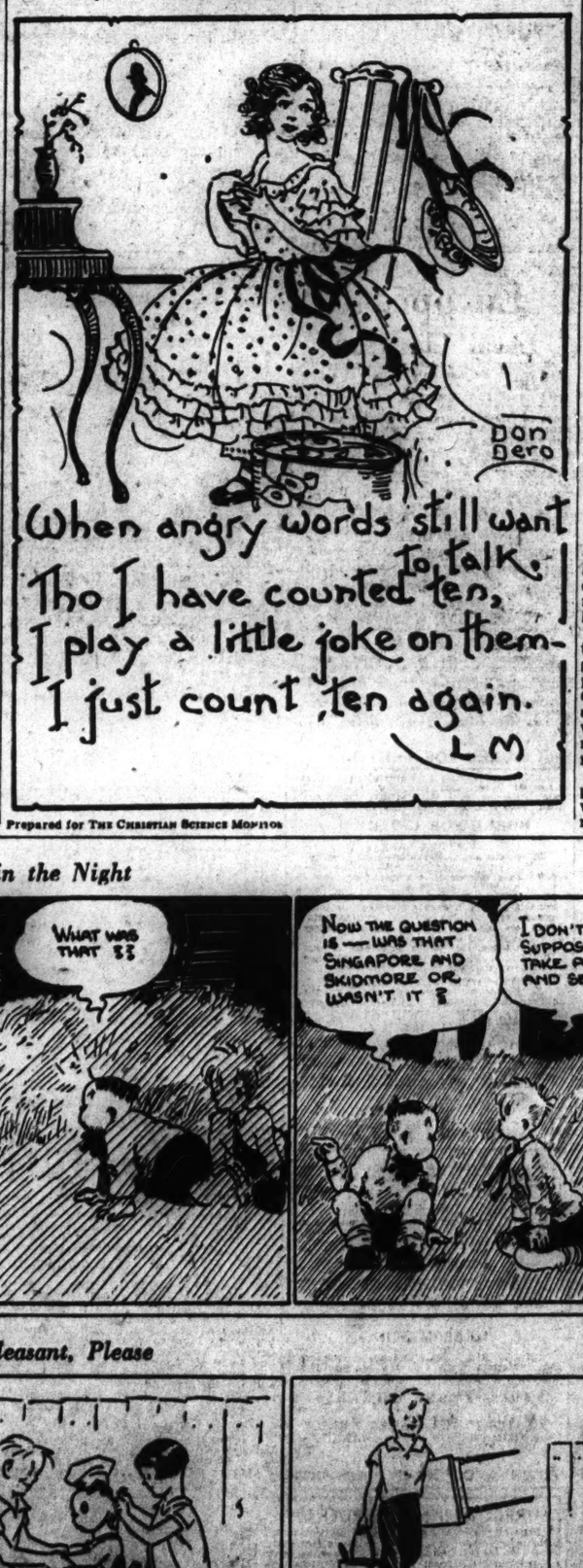
I took my spare tire and placed it directly in front of the flat one, ran my car onto it until the flat tire was off the ground. Then I placed the jack where I wanted it and raised it enough to allow me to change the tire.—J. R., New York.

'Ate 1400 Doughnuts

Jumbo, an elephant belonging to a circus in Vienna, consumed 1400 doughnuts at a sitting. This happened at a performance for 3000 children, each of whom was to have received a doughnut from the management.

Jumbo, unattended, found the box which contained about half the doughnuts. Lifting the lid with his trunk, he ate 1400 before he was discovered.—Forest & Outdoors.

Sunbonnet Sue



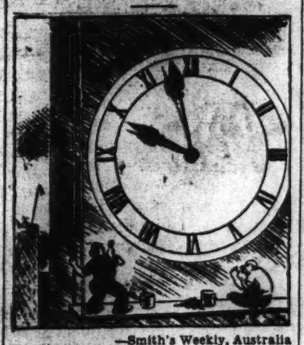
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"So the shepherd's going to sell his flock below cost?"

"Yes—sheep at half the price."



—Smith's Weekly, Australia

"The clock's stopped!"

"Well, give it a shake."

Going Up

"Mummy, give me a penny for sweets."

"Certainly not, Tommy. You're too big to be asking for pennies."

"Then make it sixpence."—Answers.

Urgent

A distinguished bishop, while making a journey by rail, was unable to find his ticket when the inspector asked for it.

"Never mind, bishop," said the official, who knew him well. "I'll get it on my second round."

However, when the inspector passed through the coach again the ticket was still missing.

"Oh, well, bishop, it will be all right if you never find it," the inspector assured him.

"No, it won't," contradicted the bishop. "I've got to find that ticket. I want to know where I'm going."—Saint John Citizen.

Thrift Note

Mrs. Shortly was discussing the latest fashions with a caller.

"Did you say your husband was fond of those clinging gowns, Mary?"

"Yes. He likes one to cling to me for about three years."—Tit-Bits.

No Hoots

"I should say that the horn on your car is a bit indifferent!"

"Yes, it doesn't give a hoot."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Picking Peas

Six players sit at one end of the room and six more face them at the other end. Each one chooses a "runner," who is stationed in front of him and is given a teaspoon.

Some dried peas are scattered in the center of the room, and at a given signal the "runners" start picking up the peas with the spoons. Only one pea must be scooped up at a time, and no help must be given with the other hand. When a "runner" succeeds in capturing a pea, he must drop it into his partner's lap.

At the end of three minutes the peas are counted, and the player with the largest number is the winner.—Mrs. G. M. H., Bletchley, Eng.

Brevities

Cotton Ginners' Journal: When you hear some folks you know blow and brag, you are reminded of the time when the flea said to the elephant, "Boy, didn't we shake that bridge when we crossed it."

Punch: "The average pupil soon finds his feet in the air," says an instructor of aviation. The same remark may be applied to roller-skating.

Humorist: A musician complains that his daughter's singing lessons have cost him over £200. It is not known now much of this represents compensation to the neighbors.

Montreal Herald: In parts of China persons sentenced to be executed can buy their freedom. A case of heads or taels.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An American is the man who likes to discuss the U. S. Constitution, despite the fact he has never taken the time to read it.

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: The farmer doesn't need any timepiece to tell him when it's dinner time on Sunday. His yard is full of city relatives' cars.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bird Partnership

Yorkshire Evening Post

Leeds, Eng.

I am indebted to a keen and patient observer of birds for the following story of a spring-time partnership between a blackbird and a thrush.

On Spofforth Hill, Wetherby, a blackbird built a nest a few weeks ago, and an impatient thrush invaded it and laid three eggs. This seemed to indicate a grave "incident" in bird relations, with the possibility of reprisals and a springtime darkened by strife for a blackbird and a thrush. But the builder of the nest laid two eggs alongside the three of the invader. Possession being nine points of the law, it seemed that the thrush might take prompt action, but there was no untoward happening.

What did happen, my friend tells me, is that the blackbird and the thrush took turns at sitting on the eggs until they hatched. The thrushes came first, and now two parent birds are feeding the youngsters, apparently on a co-operative basis.

Perhaps even we humans have a lesson to learn from the blackbird and the thrush of Spofforth Hill.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. By a vote of 70-20 the Senate recommitted the bill to the Judiciary committee.

2. Yes, the Judiciary Committee is to report out a new bill dealing with reforms in the lower courts, but omitting changes in the Supreme Court, within 10 days.

3. According to rumors, Justices Sutherland, McReynolds, and Brandeis are contemplating retirement. (President Roosevelt already has the Van DeVanter vacancy to fill).

4. The coroners' jury in Chicago called the killings "justifiable homicide," clearing the police. The La Follette subcommittee in its report in Washington lays the blame on the police.

5. Yes; representatives of 3,000,000 gypsies meeting in Warsaw recently, elected James Kwiek.

6. Dr. Townsend says that his pension movement is "far from dead," and that he will begin a campaign for a constitutional amendment.

7. Of the 40 cities which received A. A. A. certificates of commendation, the following 10 received special awards: Atlanta, Ga.; Durham, N. C.; East Orange, N. J.; Glendale, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Waterbury, Conn., and Minneapolis, Minn.

8. Reports to the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators indicated that the sales of spirits per capita had increased nearly 50 per cent in 1936 over 1935.

9. Finance Minister Bonnett declares that France's budget has been securely balanced not only for 1938, but for the last half of 1937, by limiting the amount that must be borrowed in 1938 for armaments and public works, to 17,000,000,000 francs.

10. This year all cars were required to use stock gasoline, a ruling which kept out a number of foreign cars because their motors are not built to attain high speed with stock fuel. Under the new ruling drivers may use any of the various mixtures available.

11. By a vote of 38—37 Senator Alben W. Barkley defeated Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi for the honor.

12. President Roosevelt challenges the charges that this is an extra bill for the taxpayers. He points out that the use of fuel oil and gasoline on the search was a normal one for any maneuver and that this allotment will be withheld at another time.

13. According to a study by the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene of Boston is president, there is not yet any cause for alarm. The report adds that the Government debts of both England and France weigh much more heavily on their economic fabric than does that of the United States.

14. After soaring 11,000 feet, several of the balloons exploded, and the enterprising explorer made a tri-step landing at Lansing, Iowa.

15. Marconi, the inventor of wireless.

16. Budge won the deciding point for the United States the match score being 3 to 2.

17. No; a national survey shows that there have been fewer man-days lost by strikes this year than in 1934.

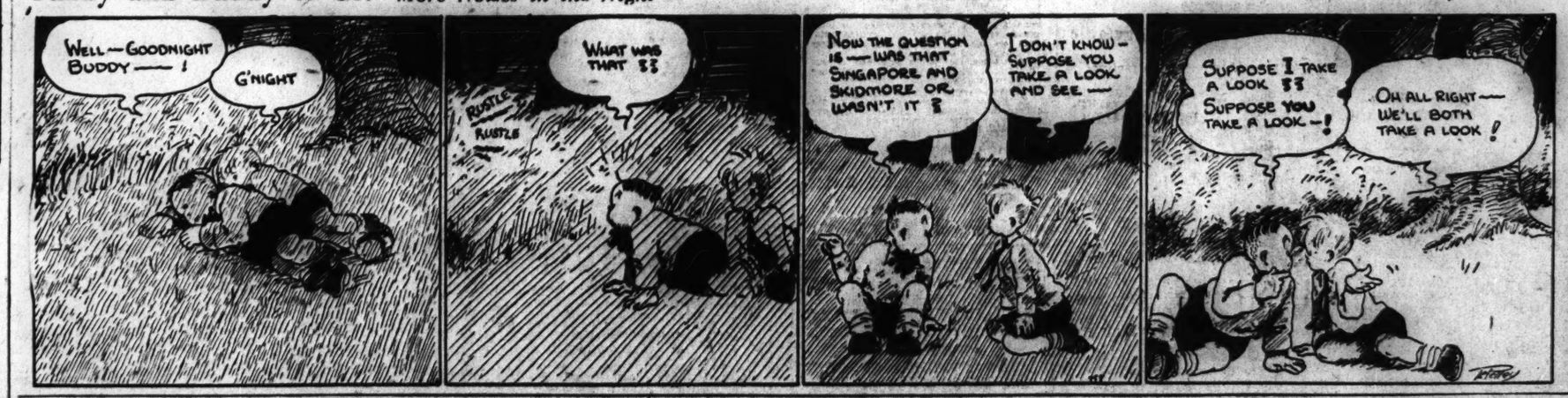
18. No; the general manager announces that the acceptance of liquor-trade advertisements is "not contemplated."

19. The agreement recently entered into between Germany and the Spanish insurgents.

20. The special board has reported the cause as being leaking gas and a static spark.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More Noises in the Night*

By LE PELLEY


WELL—GOODNIGHT BUDDY——!
G'NIGHT—
WHAT WAS THAT ??
RUSTLE
RUSTLE
NOW THE QUESTION IS—WAS THAT SINGAPORE AND SKIDMORE OR WASN'T IT ?
I DON'T KNOW—SUPPOSE YOU TAKE A LOOK AND SEE——
SUPPOSE I TAKE A LOOK ?? SUPPOSE YOU TAKE A LOOK—!
OH ALL RIGHT—— WE'LL BOTH TAKE A LOOK !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Pleasant, Please*

By CARMACK

Wow! You should have seen what the Boss and Joan did to me today!
And it was all because of some snapshot contest the Boss read about—
I haven't the slightest idea what they tried to make me look like—
But if I looked half as queer as I felt there probably is no name for it—Anyway, I certainly was glad none of my dog friends were around——

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Iron in Spain's Fire

"IS THIS a private fight, or can anyone get in it?" asked the pugnacious Pat. The war in Spain is not a private war, as have been so many conflicts involving control of, or accessibility to, raw materials. In fact, about everyone seems to be in it. But in its raw material aspects, it is remindful of many of these petty private revolutions that have kept diplomats busy and gun-runners prosperous.

Some of these have been all too private for the public good in the countries they disturbed, as is evident from reports on the arming of the fighting forces. In some wars around oil territory, observers have recorded that the guns of the revolutionists were supplied by one great power with a known interest in foreign oil supplies, while the arms of the Government were supplied by another great power whose capitalists already had favorable contracts which would be threatened by a change of administration in the rich oil lands.

The arming of the forces in Spain, particularly of the fascistic Insurgents, appears now to have been prompted by a similar interest in raw materials. Ideologies have provided useful rallying cries. But the time came not long ago when Chancellor Hitler felt it would do no harm to point to the value of Spanish iron ore for German industry.

It would be oversimplifying the situation to imagine that iron ore is of economic importance only, however. The world today is aware of the political ingredients that make hard metals valuable. Reports of a trade agreement between General Franco of the Spanish rebels and Germany are not surprising. And they ring with political as well as economic significance.

What is happening is that the arms race is being run right into Spain today. In Britain as well as in Germany iron supplies are none too plentiful, and competition for Spanish ore is inevitable. Assurances from General Franco that the flow to Britain would not be interfered with may have been one bargaining point for British tolerance of an extension of fascistic rule in place of Spanish democracy. With central Europe a stage seemingly all set for a coup, the British Government has had other irons in the fire besides the preservation of democracy even on one of its main Empire routes.

Of course, iron is only one factor in the determining of the foreign policies of countries near Spain. But a list of British investments in Spanish mines published some time ago should have forecast to an alert reader a British policy not devoid of tact toward the Insurgents. And tact has been reciprocal, as when, after the fall of Bilbao, General Franco permitted the return of British managers to mines from which they had fled.

Perhaps no conflict has ever contained more complex impulsions-than that now bleeding and shattering Spain. One finds the Catholic clergy among the supporters of the Insurgents, but Basques who proclaim themselves loyal Catholics fighting valiantly for the People's Government. Communist, anarchist, liberal, moderate and extremist have made common cause of the defense of an elected government against military force, though they have not always been able to make their narrower political loyalties subserve the broader one. Indeed, so complex is the background of the Spanish strife that had Chancellor Hitler refrained from mentioning it, and had no reports of deals between London financiers and General Franco been caught in the news' spotlight, and had the new trade pact between Germany and General Franco caused less concern in British circles, no one might have noticed that iron was one of the many irons at white heat in Spain.

No Toot

SHIPS are quiet by nature. But when they pass each other or want service of any kind they are likely to signal with bellowing blasts from their whistles; on the expansive ocean, with tempests howling in their rigging and waves thundering across their decks, both their courtesy and their needs are expressed with hearty and blustering sound. Somewhat incongruously, Chicago, the city of the big winds, has acted to tame the windy ocean ways of ships.

Henceforth, steamers and tugs nuzzling up the little Chicago River are to whistle only when a special emergency demands. No longer may they blast the air to summon the bridge tender to let them pass. It is understandable that hundreds of ships with unbridled whistles blasting away with all stops out could become irksome. Especially since there are some fifty draw bridges at which steamers may utter their decible-packed "please."

Steamers in Chicago must now supplant the salty baritone of their whistle with the tinkle of a telephone. And Chicago, which Sandburg apostrophized as "laughing the stormy, husky, brawling laughter of youth," has done all this.

The muffled ships might find, however, some of the consolation Napoleon is said to have discovered in exile, when he mused:

"I have made noise enough in this world."

High-Priced Price Protection

AS THE big dust of the revolt on the court reorganization plan started to clear away, the Senate kicked up another cloud of rebellion. It passed the price-maintenance measure, this time affixed to a District of Columbia tax bill. The Senate's action amounted to defiance of the President's earlier request that the price-maintenance issue be shelved. When the President made his request, the price program was embodied in the Miller-Tydings bill.

This program would permit manufacturers to make interstate contracts with their retail and wholesale outlets fixing the price below which the producers' products cannot be sold. Forty-four states have price-maintenance laws. It is the argument of Senator Tydings that the Federal Government is merely giving sanction to an economic policy overwhelmingly supported by the nation.

Yet these laws do not represent a wide mandate. They are largely the creatures of well-organized pressure groups, composed of small, independent business men who want protection against big dealers. Many of these laws have been pushed through with very little awareness by the vast majority of the people of the implications of such measures.

These laws potentially do much more than outlaw cut-throat competitive practices. There is no guarantee in them that manufacturers will set prices merely at the point that will make sales below cost impossible. There is, however, much evidence that manufacturers will be prevailed upon to set prices high enough to guarantee the medium-efficient retailer a comfortable profit.

If this becomes the practice, a new rigidity will have been written into the price structure of the nation. Consumers may be deprived of the legitimate price reductions that result from efficient merchandising. Big dealers, such as chains and department stores, will most certainly launch fierce competitive drives, promoting their own private brands.

The small independent retailer is essential to the nation. He should be protected from unfair competitive practices such as the "loss leader" and special concessions granted to big dealers. To a large extent he is so protected by the Robinson-Patman act. Such protection should not, however, consist of a code of rules drawn mainly in his favor, when the effect is to freeze competition and threaten the consumer.

These price-maintenance measures in the long run may not prove advantageous to the small independent dealer. Big dealers, through private brands, may retain all their competitive advantages, while encouraging an economic trend toward vertical units of retail-controlled manufacturing. Thus the effect of these measures might be that of a boomerang, transforming a program designed for the independent merchant into a prologue for new concentrations of power in the economic world.

The President still has his veto.

Worlds Without End

WAFTED on the wings of the south wind, now come balmy and cloudless summer evenings, ideal for observation of the infinite wonders of the skies—a cause of speculation and awe on the part of mankind since the first manifestation of human intelligence and still a never-ending source of arithmetical calculation.

On such clear nights, far out from the city's lights, the inverted bowl of the sky seems to press close to earth and the familiar constellations of the Swan, Ursa Major, and Sagittarius seem to be almost within reach. Yet even the amateur astronomer knows of their incomprehensible distance. If a stargazer stretches his arm toward the moon, his hand is relatively the same distance between his eye and the moon as the moon is between him and the Pleiades. Astronomers tell us it takes light only a second and a half to come from the moon, but 350 years to reach earth from Pleiades. If we were transplanted to this group of stars, our sun would not be visible to us, so much fainter is it than they, and earth would not exist for us.

Astronomers at the Harvard University observatory in South Africa have computed that within the known cosmos there are two thousand million island universes, containing among them no less than six hundred million quadrillions of stars. That may be set down in figures as a six followed by twenty-six ciphers. Each of these myriads of stars is the center of its own system of planets and satellites. Compared to all that, earth is but a fleck of dust in a sunbeam.

The earth's wisest man has not wholly comprehended the endless wonders of the cosmos. What individual, gazing at the limited portion of the many galaxies he can see with the naked eye—even though he appear to possess a colossal sense of self-importance—can fail to realize how small, how inconsequential, how infinitesimal a thing is his physical self and how limited a thing his mortal existence? Nocturnal observations under such conditions quite naturally lead to speculation on how the grand diversity of natural things came to be and what part man plays in it all. For the answer, the understanding stargazer goes to the first chapter of Christendom's most famous book.

"Earth Will Not See Such Ships as These Again"

—John Masefield

Etching by Arthur Briscoe, Reproduced from "Modern Masters of Etching" by Permission The Studio, Ltd.

Steady, There! Don't Let Her Broach To!—A Wool Clipper Running Free in the Roaring Forties

A MAN sat at a luncheon table in New York and he said, mildly, "They were beautiful ships. There is a piece of teak from the deck of Glory of the Seas down at the Seaman's Church Institute in South Street. And her figurehead is at India House, in Hanover Square."

He was talking about the clipper ships of Donald McKay; and he ought to know what he was talking about very well indeed, because he is Richard McKay, grandson of Donald McKay; and it was he who saw to it that the Seaman's Church Institute received the piece of teak, and that the figurehead was taken before the Glory of the Seas was burned on Endolyne Beach near Seattle, as being the simplest way to get at and salvage her valuable copper fastenings.

Nowadays sleek silver ships sail through the skies over the Pacific and they are called Clippers, as Donald McKay called his ships clippers. Donald McKay would be surprised at today's clippers, but no more than people of his day were surprised at his. Indeed, how often was it that men said of him that he was a fool, and that his ideas of shipbuilding were wild and that they would go to the bottom as soon as they met angry seas?

* * *

It was Frank C. Bowen, English marine historian, who said, not long ago, that "It is difficult for the landsman to realize the feelings of a sailor when his old ship—especially if she were a crack vessel, whose reputation went all over the world—came to an end which he considered unworthy of her. Being broken up is the natural end of a ship, but there is always something ineffably sad about a ship-breaking yard. Many a famous ship has been doomed to drag out an existence in the timber drogher or coolie trade, her beauty concealed under clotted paint and dirt, her bowsprit cut off short, her figurehead gone and her decks cluttered up with winches and cranes."

Well, Donald McKay would have been revolted by the final task of the Glory of the Seas, which was as a cold storage ship for the Glacier Fish Company of Tacoma, Wash.—she who had sailed New York to San Francisco in 1874 in ninety-four days. But he would have approved when they made the decision to burn her, saving her copper fittings, because fire burns clean and somehow lends dignity to the end of a great ship.

Astonished as Donald McKay would be now, at the sight of silver clippers swimming the blue waters of San Francisco Bay and taking wings to fly to Honolulu and the Orient, it would give him satisfaction that the name "clipper" had been chosen for a means of transportation which is, to this day, what his wonderful ships proved themselves to be to his own.

* * *

Donald McKay was a farmer's boy, born in the seaport village of Shelburne, Nova Scotia. From a little boy, he wanted to build boats. And he was only nineteen when he built a fishing smack, by the edge of Shelburne Bay; his brother Laughlin worked with him. By the time he was twenty-two Donald was in New York. He apprenticed himself to a master shipbuilder and he told everyone who listened to him that his work in life would be ships that would proudly sail the seven seas. He believed in himself as a shipbuilder for the future, and he made others believe in him.

The moment he had mastered the fundamentals the master shipbuilder had to teach him he made for New England to find a way to apply them to the shaping of sturdy oak and southern pine and hackmatack, copper fashioned and sheathed with Taunton yellow metal.

From the first he had a philosophy as stanch as the ships he proposed to build. He seldom expressed it, because he was not a talkative man; but when he laid down the keel of the great Republic, they warned him that it was too large, and that he would go bankrupt.

"Let friends and foes talk," he said. "I'll work."

From 1846 to 1853 he built a shining, gallant row of sailing ships, forty-nine of them all told. They used to say, "If there were an eighth sea, he would design and build ships to sail upon it." He found wonderful names for his ships. The Flying Cloud. Lightning. . . . Great Republic. . . . The Stag Hound. . . . The Flying Fish. . . . Sovereign of the Seas.

At first he built in Newburyport, but then he came to East Boston and built its greatness as a shipbuilding center as he built his own fame.

He watched the matchless days of the clipper ship era dawn, and he worked past its dusk, with one unremitting purpose—that the seas might be dotted with the true glory of the clipper. Without the craftsmen of the class which had McKay for its most cherished representative there could have been few merchants, little world commerce in spices and silks, in hemp and priceless woods, for what could any of these products have availed without ships to carry them across intervening oceans?

Sixty thousand people gathered to see the Great Republic launched; that was in a day when, across the harbor from Boston, the East Boston shore, from Jeffries Point to Chelsea Bridge showed one continuous line of sailing ships under construction.

The James Baines, of the famous extreme, McKay clippers, was built in 1854, at the very height of the Australian gold rush. She had had four years of service when she caught fire in Liverpool. It was obvious nothing could be saved, so she was scuttled, for the sake of protecting other vessels in dock. McKay would have been sad at the ending of her days, which was as a pontoon, completely hidden, under the old Liverpool passenger station.

The Flying Cloud logged 1256 nautical miles in a four-day sprint once, and made the run from New York to San Francisco—and no Panama Canal—in eighty-nine days; this time was never surpassed.

The McKay clippers are part of the lore of the past now. But they live in the salty talk of men who gather over luncheon tables now and again to talk of the great days of sail at sea. And in the talk of men wandering into the Seaman's Church Institute from the far corners of the earth, who pause before a fragment of teak—and at India House under the graceful bulk of a beautiful figurehead—shake their heads a little and say, "Aye, they were wondrous days."

JANET MABIE.

Commodore Decatur's Tragic Career

Book News of the Day

IT WAS General Lee who, watching the battle of Fredericksburg from the heights behind his advancing lines, remarked traditionally to a staff member: "It is well to realize war is terrible, else we should glory in such a sight."

It is with something of this viewpoint that one should open Charles Lee Lewis's biography of Stephen Decatur. The War of 1812 covers a particularly glamorous period in American history which, if studied through the exploits of individual heroes, contains all the elements of personal glorification. Mr. Lewis's dashing portrait of THE ROMANTIC DECATUR (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $3) conforms to this exciting pattern.

Writers dealing with that period usually dwell long upon the spectacular American successes afloat, and perhaps all too briefly upon the wide public opposition to the war and the ruin it left on the wharves of Salem and Wiscasset. History is replete with inconsistencies. And nothing better symbolizes the muddled sentiments of those times than the figurehead of Decatur's first ship, the frigate *United States*, which represented a woman carrying a spear in one hand and a wampum belt of peace in the other.

* * *

Decatur became a national figure during the war with the Barbary pirates, by stealing into the harbor of Tripoli at night and with the help of a handful of volunteers destroying the frigate *Philadelphia* which had fallen into the hands of the Moors after stranding under their batteries. Honors came unstintingly during the gay social life that marked the lull between the Mediterranean service and the war with England. In 1806, Decatur married Susan Wheeler, daughter of the Mayor of Norfolk, and we find him writing his good friend Commodore Preble to inquire how much it might cost to live in Portland, Maine, "not to cut a dash, but to live snug and handsomely."

When H. M. S. *Leopard* fired broadside into the frigate *Chesapeake* and took some seamen out of her on the grounds that they were British deserters, it led to the court-martial of Captain Barron of the *Chesapeake* and eventually to war. Decatur was obliged to sit upon the naval court which found Barron negligent in not having his ship clear for action and dismissed him from the service. This was the beginning of the feud which ended disastrously in 1820.

Meanwhile, Captain Decatur went to sea in command of the *United States*, the ship in which he began his naval service eight years before as a midshipman. His victory over H. M. S. *Macedonian* marks the apex of his naval career. The increased popularity which this feat gained for Decatur remained unshaken, even after he was forced to surrender the frigate *President* to a British squadron, and himself as a prisoner of war.

* * *

After the peace at Ghent, the future looked bright for the Decaturs. The Commodore had made a fortune in prize money during the war. He ranked high in the esteem of official Washington. But a backflare from the *"Chesapeake* affair" soon exploded those happy prospects. Captain Barron drew Decatur into a dispute after the Navy Department refused to reinstate Barron on the naval roster. Cliques within the navy helped to fan the issue until finally Barron killed Decatur in a duel.

One cannot but admire Decatur's stand in this affair which ultimately cost him his life. Mr. Lewis makes clear from the beginning that Decatur's official rulings against Barron were never influenced by personal feeling. Decatur's correspondence helps to document this point. One gathers that Decatur had no heart for the duel; that he accepted Barron's challenge only because his better judgment could not withstand the moral compulsions which tradition attached to "affairs of honor." The tragic ending to a promising career of peacetime public service had one compensating effect. It hastened enactment of laws making dueling a serious crime.

H. T.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gentleman From Nebraska

MANY people, first and last, have managed to disagree with Senator George William Norris, some for what would seem to be good reasons and others for very bad reasons. Norris has never been anybody's yes man. Long ago he broke with his Republican colleagues and was permanently deprived of control over Nebraska patronage. Nebraska voters, knowing an honest man even when they didn't see every issue precisely as he did, went right on returning him to the Senate.

No one can ever have talked with George Norris without feeling certain that he was in the presence of a man of absolute integrity. From the soles of his boots, which he likes in moments of relaxation to place on the top of his desk, to the last hair brushed back from his rugged countenance, he radiates an indomitable sincerity. One believes him when he says that long ago he gave up every ambition except to serve his people in the way that he thinks best and in the position he now holds. . . . His very presence, whatever positions he takes, is a vote for high character in public life.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Co-ordinate Again

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE three branches of the American Government are co-ordinate once more. That is the shortest, clearest way to summarize the results of the tense chapter in American history which began on February 5, and has just concluded.

The Executive, which for the past four years has exerted a dominance over the legislative branch that usually comes only in wartime, is now pulled down off its high horse. In future, President Roosevelt will have to work harder and more conciliatorily to get what he wants from Congress. He may have to defer and concede. No longer can eager young men wrap towels about their heads and write bills all night which are turned into laws by Congress in the morning.

The Congress, thesefore, is restored to its co-ordinate authority and must earn its right to maintain that position by developing—at least in the next session—a constructive program of legislation to meet the grave national problems which cannot be handled simply by sitting tight with a triumphant smile. Housing and tenant farming and price-breaking crop surpluses, protection of labor standards and definition of trade practices, increasing application of responsibility to labor unions, tax reform, are all legislative jobs that should be tackled soon rather than late. While the Executive may point objectives, it is Congress' job to reach them.

* * *

The judiciary, meantime, is reminded of its own co-ordinate role—a judicial, not a legislative role. A role which is truly co-ordinate and not based upon a theory of judicial supremacy. For some months now, under the skillful guidance of Chief Justice Hughes, the judiciary has given the benefit of the doubt to the two other branches. One retirement has taken effect, others may follow. There are indications that this "reform" of the judiciary may be more permanent than temporary, and that this year's crisis has been good for co-operation all round.

People talk about President Roosevelt "losing prestige." But what is this thing called prestige? Is it a state of affairs under which the Chief Executive has only to lift his finger to secure congressional acquiescence? Is it the sort of high-riding dominance which might have led the President to seek a third term for himself, blind to the dangers of wrapping up the national welfare in one individual? Is it an attitude which would assert power over the judiciary as well?

If that is what prestige means, then many people may think it a good thing President Roosevelt has lost it, not only for the country, but for himself as well. Some of the friendliest observers have concluded that the greatest contribution to progressive reform in the United States can come through gradual and moderate policies, rather than through swift and breath-taking change. These observers are fearful of reaction. They want the American people to continue to support a progressive policy. But they believe that popular support would be lost, and the pendulum would swing far, far back, if President Roosevelt began to drive toward a third term and to ram through Congress new measures like the original draft of the wage-hours bill.

The third-term question is closely allied to the Supreme Court fight. The same popular rejection might well meet an effort of the President to run for office again as has met his Supreme Court attempt. Or, alternately, his probable ability to get the renomination in a convention of "postmasters," and his possible election in a demagogic campaign, would only lead to more fearful reaction in the end. They would rather see the President put his influence behind a worthy successor, and later exert his abilities as an ex-President (where his role might be vastly stronger than as a prisoner of reaction in the White House) than to see him seek a third term.

* * *

Now the atmosphere in Washington seems clearer than it has for many weeks. The President took his defeat with the utmost apparent poise. On the afternoon of the crucial vote, he spent his time with the Polish Ambassador, examining a quaint portrait of Thomas Jefferson done by General Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot who fought in the American Revolution.

Meantime Congress is washing up. It seems unlikely that any bills of major importance will be passed, though efforts will be made to enact the much-modified wage-hour bill so that skeleton machinery may be set up. Talk has subsided for the moment of a special session in October. Whatever the President says (as he did at a recent press conference) of the dangers of sitting still, dominant congressional opinion is that the country can stagger through until January. Then, admittedly, a major responsibility will be a new farm bill. For the prospects of such abundant crops as would overhang the market and destroy prices in a year or two seem all too promising. But the price slump has not yet come to arouse farm demands for legislation.

Another great task by the next session would be the revival of at least the civil service parts of the Executive reorganization bill, blanketing, of which by the Supreme Court fight was certainly one of the most damaging aspects of the late conflict. Last January, sentiment for extending the merit system right up to policy-making jobs had become strong. The drive needs to be shaken out of moth balls, to reach a new intensity by next January.